Armutsgefährdungsgrenze - EU-SILC und ECHP Erhebungen [ilc_li01]

Letzte Aktualisierung: 17-12-2019

Tabellenanpassung zeigen

TIME | GEO | Haushaltstyp: Alleinstehende Person

Einkommens- und Lebensbedingungenindikator: Armutsrisikogrenze (60% des medianen Äquivalenzeinkon

Währung: Euro

GEO \ TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Belgien	11.588	11.678	12.005	12.168	12.890	13.023
Bulgarien	1.697	1.810	1.749	1.716	1.754	1.987
Tschechien	4.377	4.235	4.471	4.675	4.616	4.573
Dänemark	15.017	15.401	16.167 (b)	16.310	16.467	16.717
Deutschland (bis 1990 frühe	11.151	11.278	11.426	11.757	11.749	11.840
Estland	3.725	3.436	3.359	3.592	3.947	4.330 (b)
Irland	13.467	12.307	11.836	11.789	11.913	12.101
Griechenland	6.897	7.178	6.591	5.708	5.023	4.608
Spanien	8.877	8.763	8.358	8.321	8.114	7.961
Frankreich	11.786	11.976	11.997	12.362	12.554	12.719
Kroatien	:	3.486	3.347	3.226	3.047	3.135
Italien	9.363	9.578	9.582	9.587	9.440	9.455
Zypern	9.871	9.708	10.194	10.156	9.524	8.640
Lettland	3.213	2.693	2.517	2.670	2.799	3.122
Litauen	2.829	2.418	2.314	2.602	2.819	2.894
Luxemburg	19.059	19.400	19.523	19.668	19.981	20.592
Ungarn	2.844	2.544	2.696	2.818	2.670	2.707
Malta	6.302	6.261	6.517	6.869	7.226	7.685
Niederlande	12.094	12.175	12.186	12.337	12.504	12.535

Verfügbare Kennzeichen:

b Zeitreihenbruch
c vertraulich
d abweichende Definition, siehe Metadaten
e geschätzt
f Prognose
n unbedeutend
p vorläufig
r revidiert
s Eurostat Schätzung
u geringe Zuverlässigkeit
z nicht zutreffend

Sonderzeichen:
: nicht verfügbar

Quelle der Daten: Eurostat

Ziel der Organisation für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung

Das Ziel der Organisation für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD) ist es, eine Politik zu befördern, die das Leben der Menschen weltweit in wirtschaftlicher und sozialer Hinsicht verbessert.

Die OECD bietet Regierungen ein Forum zur Zusammenarbeit – hier können sie Erfahrungen austauschen und Lösungen für gemeinsame Probleme suchen. In Kooperation mit den Staaten versuchen wir herauszufinden, welche Faktoren die Wirtschaft, die Gesellschaft oder die Umwelt verändern. Wir messen Produktivität und weltweite Waren- und Finanzströme. Wir analysieren und vergleichen Daten, um künftige Trends vorauszusagen. Und wir setzen internationale Standards – ob in der Landwirtschaft, in der Steuerpolitik oder bei der Sicherheit von Chemikalien.

Wir beschäftigen uns auch mit Fragen des Alltags: Wie hoch sind die Steuern und Abgaben, die ein Arbeitnehmer zahlt? Wie viel Freizeit hat er oder sie? Statten die Schulsysteme einzelner Länder unsere Kinder mit dem Wissen aus, das sie brauchen, um sich in modernen Gesellschaften zu behaupten? Wie belastbar sind unsere Rentensysteme?

Auf der Grundlage unserer Analysen sprechen wir Politikempfehlungen aus. Dabei stehen wir mit der Unternehmerseite genauso in Kontakt wie mit Gewerkschaften oder mit anderen Organisationen der Zivilgesellschaft. Uns alle eint das Bekenntnis zu einer Marktwirtschaft, die von demokratischen Institutionen getragen wird und die das Wohl aller Bürger zum Ziel hat.

Expand all

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− OECD-Generalsekretär

Angel Gurría, OECD-Generalsekretär

Seit seiner Ernennung zum Generalsekretär der Organisation für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (OECD) im Jahr 2006 konnte Angel Gurría die Organisation fest als Pfeiler der Architektur der globalen Wirtschaftsgovernance einschließlich der G7, der G20 und der APEC sowie als Bezugspunkt für die Gestaltung und Umsetzung einer besseren Politik für ein besseres Leben verankern. Im Laufe seiner Amtszeit erhöhte sich mit dem Beitritt Chiles, Estlands, Israels, Lettlands und Sloweniens die Zahl der OECD-Mitglieder, zudem gab Angel Gurría der Organisation durch den Ausbau der Beziehungen zu wichtigen Schwellenländern eine stärker inklusive Ausrichtung. Unter seiner Leitung spielt die OECD bei den Bemühungen um eine Reform des internationalen Steuersystems und eine Verbesserung der Governance-Rahmen, u.a. im Bereich Korruptionsbekämpfung, eine führende Rolle. Darüber hinaus steht er für ein neues Wachstumskonzept, das das gesellschaftliche Wohlergehen, u.a. von sozialen Gruppen wie Frauen und jungen Menschen, fördert, und sorgte zudem dafür, dass die OECD einen größeren Beitrag zur globalen Agenda, darunter das Pariser Klimaabkommen und die Verabschiedung der Ziele für nachhaltige Entwicklung, leistete. **» Lebenslauf**

Weitere Informationen:

» Reden, Veranstaltungen und Tweets

+ Struktur

+ Arbeitsweise

− Meine Zahl – OECD-Mitarbeiter im Profil

Daten und Statistiken haben großen Einfluss auf Politik und öffentliche Debatten. Ob soziale Ungleichheit, Bildung oder wirtschaftliche Entwicklung, politische Forderungen und Entscheidungen werden meist mit Zahlen begründet. Doch kann man all diesen Statistiken überhaupt trauen? Was haben die Zahlen mit dem wirklichen Leben zu tun? Wer sind die Menschen, die uns diese Zahlen liefern?

Wir bei der OECD glauben an den Wert von Daten und Fakten. Sie gehören zum Kern unserer Arbeit, und wir setzen alles daran, sie möglichst neutral und objektiv zu bewerten. Uns ist aber auch klar, dass es eine wertfreie Wissenschaft nicht gibt. Denn auch Wissenschaft ist von Menschen gemacht.

Mit dem „Meine Zahl“ Projekt möchten wir deshalb die Menschen hinter unserer Arbeit zu Wort kommen lassen. Anhand eines konkreten Beispiels – ihrer Zahl - beschreiben sie, was sie in ihrer Arbeit motiviert und beschäftigt.

» Mehr erfahren

− Geschichte

Ursprünge

Die OECD ist die Nachfolgeorganisation der **Organisation für Europäische Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit** (OEEC). Mit Unterstützung der Vereinigten Staaten und Kanadas wurde diese 1947 zur Koordinierung des **Marshall Plan** für den Wiederaufbau Europas nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg gegründet. Als Hauptquartier bezog die OEEC 1949 das **Château de la Muette** in Paris. Dort hat die OECD noch heute ihren Sitz.

Nach Abwicklung des Marschall-Programms sahen die beteiligten Staaten weiteren Bedarf für einen Austausch über wirtschaftliche Fragen. So trat im Jahr 1961 an die Stelle der OEEC die OECD. Die neue Organisation sollte ihren Mitgliedsländern helfen, eine optimale Wirtschaftsentwicklung und Beschäftigung sowie einen höheren Lebensstandard zu erreichen und dadurch zur Entwicklung der Weltwirtschaft beizutragen. Gleichzeitig sollte die OECD den Ländern helfen, ihre finanzielle Stabilität zu wahren. Die Gründungsakte der Organisation, die **OECD-Konvention**, nennt als weitere Ziele einen Beitrag zu einem gesunden wirtschaftlichen Wachstum in anderen Ländern und eine Ausweitung des Welthandels auf multilateraler und nichtdiskriminierender Grundlage.

Entwicklung

Zur Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben hat die OECD in den vergangenen Jahren ihren Aktionsradius über den Kreis der 35 Mitgliedsländer erweitert. Heute stellt sie ihre Analysen und Erfahrungen in den Dienst von über 100 Entwicklungs- und Schwellenländern.

Was kommt

Die sich rasch wandelnde und eng verflochtene globale Wirtschaft verändert auch die Rolle der OECD. Mit dem Erweiterungsprozess und dem Programm für eine verstärkte Zusammenarbeit mit großen Schwellenländern will die Organisation den Veränderungen im globalen Wirtschaftsumfeld gerecht werden.

+ Budget

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Digital Economy and Society Index

Indicators

The Digital Economy and Society Index (**DESI**) is a composite index that **summarises some 30 relevant indicators** on Europe's digital performance and **tracks the evolution of EU Member States**, across five main dimensions: Connectivity, Human Capital, Use of Internet, Integration of Digital Technology, Digital Public Services. Read **reports and methodological notes**.

The following table provides methodological information about the source, the scope and the definition of each indicator. For more details, click on the links in the table or explore the whole database.

- DESI Overall Index
- DESI Dimensions
- DESI Sub-dimensions
- DESI Individual Indicators
- DESI Overall Index - weight sliders

Indicator	Definition and scope	Time coverage	Explore more using SPARQL queries	Source
DESI Overall Index				
Digital Economy and Society Index	**Notation:** desi **Definition:** DESI overall index, calculated as the weighted average of the five main DESI dimensions: 1 Connectivity (25%), 2 Human Capital (25%), 3 Use of Internet (15%), 4 Integration of Digital Technology (20%) and 5 Digital Public Services (15%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
DESI Dimensions				
1 Connectivity	**Notation:** desi_1_conn **Definition:** DESI Connectivity Dimension calculated as the weighted average of the five sub-dimensions: 1a Fixed Broadband (18.5%), 1b Mobile Broadband (35%), 1c Fast broadband (18.5%), 1d Ultrafast broadband (18.5%) and 1e Broadband price index (9.5%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
2 Human Capital	**Notation:** desi_2_hc **Definition:** DESI Human Capital Dimension calculated as the weighted average of the two sub-dimensions: 2a Internet User Skills (50%) and 2b Advanced Skills and Development (50%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
3 Use of Internet Services	**Notation:** desi_3_ui **Definition:** DESI Use of Internet Dimension calculated as the weighted average of the three sub-dimensions: 3a Internet Use (25%), 3b Activities Online (50%), 3c Transactions (25%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	

Indicator	Definition and scope	Time coverage	Explore more using SPARQL queries	Source
4 Integration of Digital Technology	**Notation:** desi_4_idt **Definition:** DESI Integration of Digital Technology Dimension calculated as the weighted average of the two sub-dimensions: 4a Business digitisation (60%) and 4b e-Commerce (40%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
5 Digital Public Services	**Notation:** desi_5_dps **Definition:** DESI Digital Public Services Dimension calculated as the weighted average of two sub-dimensions: 5a e-Government (80%) and 5b e-Health (20%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	

DESI Sub-dimensions

Indicator	Definition and scope	Time coverage	Explore more using SPARQL queries	Source
1a Fixed Broadband	**Notation:** desi_1a_fbb **Definition:** DESI Fixed Broadband sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicators: 1a1 Fixed BB Coverage (50%), 1a2 Fixed BB Take-up (50%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
1b Mobile Broadband	**Notation:** desi_1b_mbb **Definition:** DESI Mobile Broadband sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicators: 1b1 4G Coverage (33%), 1b2 Mobile BB Take-up (33%) and 1b3 5G readiness (33%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
1c Fast Broadband	**Notation:** desi_1c_speed **Definition:** DESI Fast Broadband sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicators: 1c1 NGA Coverage (50%), 1c2 Fast BB take-up (50%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
1d Ultrafast Broadband	**Notation:** desi_1d_ultra **Definition:** DESI Ultrafast speed sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicators: 1d1 Ultrafast BB Coverage (50%), 1d2 Ultrafast BB Take-up (50%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
1e Broadband price index	**Notation:** desi_1e_bbpi **Definition:** DESI Broadband price index sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicator: 1e1 Broadband Price Index (100%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
2a Internet User Skills	**Notation:** desi_2a_bsu **Definition:** DESI Internet User Skills sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicators: 2a1 At least Basic Digital Skills (33%), 2a2 Above basic digital skillst (33%) and 2a3 At least basic software skills (33%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	

Indicator	Definition and scope	Time coverage	Explore more using SPARQL queries	Source
2b Advanced Skills and Development	**Notation:** desi_2b_asd **Definition:** DESI Advanced Skills and Development sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicators: 2b1 ICT Specialists (33%), 2b2 Female ICT specialists (33%) and 2b3 ICT graduates (33%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
3a Internet use	**Notation:** desi_3a_ui **Definition:** DESI Internet Use sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicators: 3a1 People who never used the internet (50%) and 3a2 Internet Users (50%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
3b Activities online	**Notation:** desi_3b_acton **Definition:** DESI Activities Online sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicators: 3b1 News (12.5%), 3b2 Music, Videos and Games (12.5%), 3b3 Video on Demand (12.5%), 3b4 Video Calls (12.5%), 3b5 Social Networks (12.5%), 3b6 Professional social networks (12.5%), 3b7 Doing an online course (12.5%) and 3b8 Online consultations and voting (12.5%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
3c Transactions	**Notation:** desi_3c_trans **Definition:** DESI Transactions sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicators: 3c1 Banking (33%), 3c2 Shopping (33%) and 3c3 Selling online (33%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
4a Business digitisation	**Notation:** desi_4a_bd **Definition:** DESI Business Digitisation sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicators: 4a1 Electronic Information Sharing (25%), 4a2 Social media (25%), 4a3 Big data (25%) and 4a4 Cloud (25%) **Notes:** DESI 2014 does not comprise the indicator 4a5 Cloud, the weights of the remaining indicators are adjusted at 25% each.	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
4b e-Commerce	**Notation:** desi_4b_ecomm **Definition:** DESI e-Commerce sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicators: 4b1 SMEs Selling Online (33%), 4b2 e-Commerce Turnover (33%), 4b3 Selling Online Cross-border (33%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
5a e-Government	**Notation:** desi_5a_egov **Definition:** DESI e-Government sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicators: 5a1 e-Government Users (20%), 5a2 Pre-filled Forms (20%), 5a3 Online Service Completion (20%), 5a4 Digital public services for businesses (20%) and 5a5 Open Data (20%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	

Indicator	Definition and scope	Time coverage	Explore more using SPARQL queries	Source
5b e-Health	**Notation:** desi_5b_ehs **Definition:** DESI e-Health sub-dimension calculated as the weighted average of the normalised indicators: 5b1 e-Health (33%), 5b2 Medical data exchange (33%) and 5b3 e-Prescription (33%)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	

DESI Individual Indicators

Indicator	Definition and scope	Time coverage	Explore more using SPARQL queries	Source
1a1 Fixed BB Coverage	**Notation:** desi_1a1_fbbc **Definition:** Percentage of households covered by broadband: xDSL, cable (basic and NGA), FTTP or WiMax networks	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Broadband coverage in Europe Study
1a2 Fixed BB Take-up	**Notation:** desi_1a2_fbbtu **Definition:** Percentage of households subscribing to broadband: xDSL, cable (basic and NGA), FTTP or WiMax networks	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
1b1 4G Coverage	**Notation:** desi_1b1_4g **Definition:** Percentage of populated areas coverage by 4G - measured as the average coverage of telecom operators in each country	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
1b2 Mobile BB Take-up	**Notation:** desi_1b2_mbbtu **Definition:** Number of mobile data subscriptions per 100 people	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Communications Committee survey
1b3 5G readiness	**Notation:** desi_1b3_5g **Definition:** The amount of spectrum assigned and ready for 5G use by the end of 2020 within the so-called 5G pioneer bands. These bands are 700 MHz (703-733 MHz and 758-788 MHz), 3.6 GHz (3400-3800 MHz) and 26 GHz (1000 MHz within 24250-27500 MHz). All three spectrum bands have an equal weight	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
1c1 NGA Coverage	**Notation:** desi_1c1_ngac **Definition:** Percentage of households covered by broadband of at least 30 Mbps download. Considered technologies are FTTH, FTTB, Cable Docsis 3.0 and VDSL	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Broadband coverage in Europe Study
1c2 Fast BB take-up	**Notation:** desi_1c2_sfbb **Definition:** Percentage of households subscribing to broadband of at least 30 Mbps	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Communications Committee Survey
1d1 Ultrafast BB Coverage	**Notation:** desi_1d1_ubbc **Definition:** Percentage of households covered by broadband of at least 100 Mbps download. Considered technologies are FTTH, FTTB and Cable Docsis 3.0	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
1d2 Ultrafast BB Take-up	**Notation:** desi_1d2_ubbta **Definition:** Percentage of households subscribing to broadband of at least 100 Mbps	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	

Indicator	Definition and scope	Time coverage	Explore more using SPARQL queries	Source
1e1 Broadband Price Index	**Notation:** desi_1e1_bbpi **Definition:** The Broadband Price Index measures the prices of twelve representative broadband baskets as the percentage of household income. The baskets include three speed categories (12-30 Mbps, 30-100 Mbps and at least 100 Mbps) and four types of products (standalone internet, internet + TV, internet + fixed telephony and internet + TV + fixed telephony)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
2a1 At least Basic Digital Skills	**Notation:** desi_2a1_bds **Definition:** People with "basic" or "above basic" digital skills in each of the following four dimensions: information, communication, problem solving and software for content creation (as measured by the number of activities carried out during the previous 3 months)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
2a2 Above basic digital skills	**Notation:** desi_2a2_abds **Definition:** People with "above basic" digital skills in each of the following four dimensions: information, communication, problem solving and software for content creation (as measured by the number of activities carried out during the previous 3 months)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
2a3 At least basic software skills	**Notation:** desi_2a3_abss **Definition:** People who, in addition to having used basic software features such as word processing, have used advanced spreadsheet functions, created a presentation or document integrating text, pictures and tables or charts, or written code in a programming language	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
2b1 ICT Specialists	**Notation:** desi_2b1_ictspec **Definition:** Employed ICT specialists. Broad definition based on the ISCO-08 classification and including jobs like ICT service managers, ICT professionals, ICT technicians, ICT installers and servicers	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
2b2 Female ICT specialists	**Notation:** desi_2b2_fictspec **Definition:** Employed ICT specialists. Broad definition based on the ISCO-08 classification and including jobs like ICT service managers, ICT professionals, ICT technicians, ICT installers and servicers	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat - Labour force survey
2b3 ICT graduates	**Notation:** desi_2b3_ictg **Definition:** People with a degree in ICT	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
3a1 People who never used the internet	**Notation:** desi_3a1_notiu **Definition:** People who never used the Internet	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People

Indicator	Definition and scope	Time coverage	Explore more using SPARQL queries	Source
3a2 Internet Users	**Notation:** desi_3a2_iu **Definition:** People who use the Internet at least once a week	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
3b1 News	**Notation:** desi_3b1_news **Definition:** People who used the internet to read online news sites, newspapers or news magazines	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
3b2 Music, Videos and Games	**Notation:** desi_3b2_mvg **Definition:** People who used the internet to play or download games, images, films or music	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
3b3 Video on Demand	**Notation:** desi_3b3_vod **Definition:** People who used the internet to use Video on Demand services	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
3b4 Video Calls	**Notation:** desi_3b4_vidcall **Definition:** People who used the internet to make telephone or video calls (e.g. Skype)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
3b5 Social Networks	**Notation:** desi_3b5_socnet **Definition:** People who used the internet to participate in social networks (create user profile, post messages or other contributions)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
3b6 Professional social networks	**Notation:** desi_3b6_profsocnet **Definition:** People who have used Internet for participating in social or professional networks	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
3b7 Doing an online course	**Notation:** desi_3b7_courseon **Definition:** People who have used the Internet for doing an online course (on any subject)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
3b8 Online consultations and voting	**Notation:** desi_3b8_convoton **Definition:** People who took part in on-line consultations or voting to define civic or political issues (e.g. urban planning, signing a petition)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
3c1 Banking	**Notation:** desi_3c1_bank **Definition:** People who used the Internet to use online banking	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
3c2 Shopping	**Notation:** desi_3c2_shop **Definition:** People who ordered goods or services online	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
3c3 Selling online	**Notation:** desi_3c3_sell **Definition:** People who sold goods or services online	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People

Indicator	Definition and scope	Time coverage	Explore more using SPARQL queries	Source
4a1 Electronic Information Sharing	**Notation:** desi_4a1_eis **Definition:** Businesses who have in use an ERP (enterprise resource planning) software package, to share information between different functional areas (e.g. accounting, planning, production, marketing)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat - ICT Enterprises survey
4a2 Social media	**Notation:** desi_4a2_socmed **Definition:** Businesses using two or more of the following social media: social networks, enterprise's blog or microblog, multimedia content sharing websites, wiki based knowledge sharing tools. Using social media means that the enterprise have a user profile, an account or a user license depending on the requirements and the type of the social media	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat - ICT Enterprises survey
4a3 Big data	**Notation:** desi_4a3_bigdat **Definition:** Enterprises analysing big data from any data source	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat - ICT Enterprises survey
4a4 Cloud	**Notation:** desi_4a4_cloud **Definition:** Businesses purchasing at least one of the following cloud computing services: hosting of the enterprise's database, accounting software applications, CRM software, computing power	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat - ICT Enterprises survey
4b1 SMEs selling online	**Notation:** desi_4b1_smeso **Definition:** SMEs selling online (at least 1% of turnover)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat - ICT Enterprises survey
4b2 e-Commerce turnover	**Notation:** desi_4b2_ecomturn **Definition:** SMEs total turnover from e-commerce	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat - ICT Enterprises survey
4b3 Selling online cross-border	**Notation:** desi_4b3_sellcb **Definition:** SMEs that carried out electronic sales to other EU countries	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat - ICT Enterprises survey
5a1 e-Government Users	**Notation:** desi_5a1_egovu **Definition:** People who sent filled forms to public authorities, over the internet, previous 12 months	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurostat Survey - ICT usage in Households and by People
5a2 Pre-filled Forms	**Notation:** desi_5a2_prefform **Definition:** Amount of data that is pre-filled in public services' online forms	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	eGovernment Benchmarking Report
5a3 Online Service Completion	**Notation:** desi_5a3_osercomp **Definition:** The share of administrative steps related to major life events (birth of a child, new residence, etc) that can be done online	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	eGovernment Benchmarking Report

Indicator	Definition and scope	Time coverage	Explore more using SPARQL queries	Source
5a4 Digital public services for businesses	**Notation:** desi_5a4_psb **Definition:** The indicator broadly reflects the share of public services needed for starting a business and for conducting regular business operations that are available online for domestics as well as for foreign users. Services provided through a portal receive an higher score, services which provide only information (but have to be completed offline) receive a more limited score	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	eGovernment Benchmarking Report
5a5 Open Data	**Notation:** desi_5a5_opendata **Definition:** This composite indicator measures to what extent countries have an Open Data policy in place (including the transposition of the revised PSI Directive), the estimated political, social and economic impact of Open Data and the characteristics (functionalities, data availability and usage) of the national data portal	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	European Data Portal
5b1 e-Health	**Notation:** desi_5b1_ehs **Definition:** Percentage of people who used health and care services provided online without having to go to the hospital or doctors surgery (for example, by getting a prescription or a consultation online)	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	Eurobarometer 460: Attitudes towards the impact of digitisation and automation on daily life
5b2 Medical data exchange	**Notation:** desi_5b2_mdataexch **Definition:** General practitioners exchanging medical data with hospitals and doctors	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	
5b3 e-Prescription	**Notation:** desi_5b3_epresc **Definition:** General practitioners using electronic prescriptions	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	

DESI Overall Index - weight sliders

Digital Economy and Society Index	**Notation:** desi_sliders **Definition:** DESI overall index, calculated as the weighted average of the five main DESI dimensions with the weights selected by the user: 1 Connectivity, 2 Human Capital, 3 Use of Internet, 4 Integration of Digital Technology and 5 Digital Public Services.	2014 - 2019	Find countries Find breakdowns	

Europäische Kommission

VORRANGIGER POLITIKBEREICH

Die Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte

Errichtung einer **stärker inklusiven** und **faireren Europäischen Union**

Politischen Prioritäten

Eine vertiefte und fairere Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion

Kommissar

President Jean-Claude Juncker | Vice-President Valdis Dombrovskis | Marianne Thyssen

> *„Heute bekennen wir uns zu unseren gemeinsamen Werten und verpflichten uns auf ein Paket von 20 Grundsätzen und Rechten. Vom Recht auf faire Löhne und Gehälter bis zum Recht auf Gesundheitsversorgung, vom lebenslangen Lernen, von besserer Vereinbarkeit von Beruf und Privatleben über die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter bis hin zum Mindestlohn – mit der europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte tritt die EU für die Rechte ihrer Bürgerinnen und Bürger in einer sich rasch wandelnden Welt ein.“*

— Präsident Juncker zur Proklamation der europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte

Die europäische Säule sozialer Rechte soll **neue und wirksamere Rechte für die Bürgerinnen und Bürger gewährleisten**. Sie hat im Wesentlichen 3 Dimensionen:

- Chancengleichheit und Arbeitsmarktzugang
- Faire Arbeitsbedingungen
- Sozialschutz und soziale Inklusion

Aktionen

Die europäische Säule sozialer Rechte in 20 Grundsätzen dargestellt

Zweck der europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte ist die Bereitstellung neuer und wirksamerer Rechte für Bürgerinnen und Bürger, die auf 20 Grundsätzen aufbauen.

Annahme der europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte

Wie von Präsident Juncker in seiner Rede zur Lage der Union am 13. September 2017 gefordert, haben das Europäische Parlament, der Rat und die Kommission auf dem Göteborger Sozialgipfel für faire Arbeitsplätze und Wachstum am 17. November 2017 die europäische Säule sozialer Rechte proklamiert. Diese Proklamation spiegelt die einhellige Unterstützung der durch die Säule garantierten Grundsätze und Rechte seitens aller EU-Institutionen wider.

Umsetzung der europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte

Die Umsetzung der im Rahmen der europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte festgelegten Grundsätze und Rechte ist eine gemeinsame Verpflichtung und Verantwortung der Organe der Europäischen Union, der Mitgliedstaaten, der Sozialpartner und anderer Interessenträger. Die Organe der EU werden dazu beitragen, den Rahmen hierfür zu schaffen, und wenn nötig Leitlinien für die Umsetzung der Säule in der Gesetzgebung vorgeben, wobei die Zuständigkeiten der Mitgliedstaaten voll gewahrt bleiben und die Verschiedenheit der Bedingungen in den einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten berücksichtigt wird.

Überwachung der Fortschritte

Die Umsetzung der Säule wird durch ein sozialpolitisches Scoreboard unterstützt, mit dem Tendenzen und die Leistungen der EU-Mitgliedstaaten verfolgt werden sollen.

Zukunft des sozialen Europas

Die Gespräche über die soziale Dimension Europas sind Teil einer größeren Debatte um das Weißbuch der Kommission zur Zukunft Europas. In diesem Zusammenhang hat die Kommission ein Diskussionspapier zur sozialen Dimension Europas veröffentlicht. Darin werden vor allem die Veränderungen beleuchtet, die den europäischen Gesellschaften und ihren jeweiligen Arbeitswelten bevorstehen, und eine Reihe von Möglichkeiten für eine kollektive Antwort vorgestellt.

Aktuelle Nachrichten

Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte - Broschüre

Die Broschüre enthält den vollständigen Wortlaut der europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte, wie ihn das Europäische Parlament, der Rat und die Kommission gemeinsam proklamiert haben.

Broschüre herunterladen

STATEMENT | 13 November 2018

European Pillar of Social Rights: Statement by President Juncker, Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Thyssen one year following its proclamation

Statement by President Juncker, Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Thyssen one year after proclamation of European Pillar of Social Rights

PRESS RELEASE | 24 April 2018

Dangerous substances: EU Agency for Safety and Health at Work launches Europe-wide awareness-raising campaign

PRESS RELEASE | 5 April 2018

Commission takes further action to better protect workers against cancer-causing chemicals*

PRESS RELEASE | 13 March 2018

Commission adopts proposals for a European Labour Authority and for access to social protection

More news

Veranstaltungen zum Thema

09 Apr 2019
High-level conference: "The Future of Work: Today. Tomorrow. For All."
Brussels, Belgium

01-02 Jun 2018
European Youth Event 2018
Strasbourg, France

27 Jun 2018
Conference on the European Pillar of Social Rights and the Bulgarian perspective
Sofia, Bulgaria

27 Apr 2018
Annual Convention for Inclusive Growth
Brussels, Belgium

More events

Hintergrund

In seiner ersten Rede zur Lage der Union im September 2015 hat Kommissionspräsident Juncker seine Vision für eine europäische Säule sozialer Rechte dargelegt. Sie soll die sich verändernden Realitäten in der Arbeitswelt widerspiegeln und als Kompass für eine erneute Konvergenz innerhalb des Euro-Raums dienen. Diese Initiative ist in erster Linie für das Euro-Währungsgebiet konzipiert, steht jedoch allen Mitgliedstaaten offen, die sich daran beteiligen möchten.

Seit der Ankündigung der europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte durch Präsident Juncker hat die Kommission mit EU-Behörden, Mitgliedstaaten, Sozialpartnern, der Zivilgesellschaft und den Bürgerinnen und Bürgern intensiv erörtert, wie diese Säule auszugestalten ist, welche Rolle ihr zukommt und wie Fairness und soziale Gerechtigkeit in Europa gewährleistet werden können.

Am 8. März 2016 hat die Kommission einen ersten Entwurf der Säule sozialer Rechte vorgelegt und eine öffentliche Konsultation dazu eingeleitet. Daraufhin gingen mehr als 16 500 Online-Antworten und 200 Positionspapiere bei der Kommission ein. Den Abschluss der Konsultation bildete im Januar 2017 eine Konferenz unter dem Motto „Gemeinsam voranschreiten“ mit mehr als 600 Teilnehmern. Die Ergebnisse der Konsultation fließen in den endgültigen Entwurf der europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte ein.

Veranstaltungen

Veranstaltungen zur Säule sozialer Rechte

In den sozialen Medien

Unterlagen

13 NOVEMBER 2018

European Pillar of Social Rights: One year on

Factsheets about progress on social priorities under the Juncker Commission

13 MARCH 2018

Monitoring the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights

1 Communication, 1 Staff Working document, 3 Factsheets

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07 MARCH 2018

Social Scoreboard and the European Semester: Monitoring EU countries' performance under the European Pillar of Social Rights

1 Factsheet

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28 NOVEMBER 2017

Concluding report on the Social Summit for Fair Jobs and Growth

Concluding report on the Social Summit for Fair Jobs and Growth

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16 NOVEMBER 2017

Sozialgipfel für faire Arbeitsplätze und Wachstum – Factsheets

Factsheets zum Sozialgipfel für faire Arbeitsplätze und Wachstum in Göteborg, Schweden, 17.11.2017

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16 NOVEMBER 2017

Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte - Broschüre

Proclamation of the European Pillar of Social Rights

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20 OCTOBER 2017

Proposal for an interinstitutional proclamation endorsing the European Pillar of Social Rights

Proposal for an interinstitutional proclamation endorsing the European Pillar of Social Rights

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26 APRIL 2017

Commission communication on the European Pillar of social rights

Commission communication on the European Pillar of social rights

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26 APRIL 2017

Commission recommendation establishing the European Pillar of social rights

Commission recommendation establishing the European Pillar of social rights

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26 APRIL 2017

Staff working document: explanatory fiches on each principle

Staff working document: explanatory fiches on each principle

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26 APRIL 2017

Staff working document: summary report on the public consultation

Staff working document: summary report on the public consultation

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08 NOVEMBER 2016

Zwei Jahre soziales Europa

Zwei Jahre soziales Europa

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08 MARCH 2016

Towards a European Pillar of Social Rights: Economic and social trends and developments

Towards a European Pillar of Social Rights: Economic and social trends and developments

08 MARCH 2016

Staff working document: Key economic, employment and social trends behind a European Pillar of Social Rights

Staff working document: Key economic, employment and social trends behind a European Pillar of Social Rights

08 MARCH 2016

Staff working document: The EU social acquis

Staff working document: The EU social acquis

08 MÄRZ 2016

Anhang: Erster vorläufiger Entwurf einer europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte

Anhang: Erster vorläufiger Entwurf einer europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte

08 MÄRZ 2016

Mitteilung: Einleitung einer Konsultation über eine europäische Säule sozialer Rechte

Mitteilung: Einleitung einer Konsultation über eine europäische Säule sozialer Rechte

Links zum Thema

Mehr zur europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte

Eurostat: Statistische Indikatoren und Methodik

Annahme der europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte

Die europäische Säule sozialer Rechte wurde vom Europäischen Parlament, vom Rat und von der Kommission am 17. November 2017 beim Sozialgipfel zu den Themen faire Arbeitsplätze und Wachstum im schwedischen Göteborg gemeinsam unterzeichnet.

Unterlagen

16 NOVEMBER 2017

Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte - Broschüre

Proclamation of the European Pillar of Social Rights

16 NOVEMBER 2017

Sozialgipfel für faire Arbeitsplätze und Wachstum – Factsheets

Factsheets zum Sozialgipfel für faire Arbeitsplätze und Wachstum in Göteborg, Schweden, 17.11.2017

Links zum Thema

Die europäische Säule sozialer Rechte

Die europäische Säule sozialer Rechte – dargestellt in 20 Grundsätzen

Verwirklichung der europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte

Überwachung der Fortschritte

Zukunft des sozialen Europas

Politischen Prioritäten

Eine vertiefte und fairere Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion

Unemployment rate - 3 year average (tipsun10)

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT

Download

1. Contact

Top

1.1. Contact organisation	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Eurostat, C1, National accounts methodology - Indicators
1.5. Contact mail address	**Office address:** Joseph Bech building 5, rue Alphonse Weicker 2721 Luxembourg **Functional mail box: ESTAT-MIP@ec.europa.eu**

2. Metadata update

Top

2.1. Metadata last certified	25/11/2019

2.2. Metadata last posted	25/11/2019
2.3. Metadata last update	25/11/2019

3. Statistical presentation

Top

3.1. Data description

The MIP scoreboard indicators from the Unemployment - LFS adjusted series domain are:

- **Unemployment rate,** 3 year average.
- **Long-term unemployment rate,** % of active population aged 15-74 - 3 year change in pp.
- **Youth unemployment rate,** % of active population aged 15-24 - 3 year change in pp.

The Unemployment - LFS adjusted series (including also Harmonised long-term unemployment) is a collection of monthly, quarterly and annual series based on the quarterly results of the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), which are, where necessary, adjusted and enriched in various ways, in accordance with the specificities of an indicator. The EU-LFS covers the resident population in private households.

For the MIP purposes, the source data used for the indicator's calculation are also published: annual and quarterly data on unemployment rate and annual figures on youth and long-term unemployment rate.

3.2. Classification system

Several EU classifications are used in the EU-LFS for the codification of economic activity, occupation, professional status, country and region, degree of urbanisation and education. The respective code lists and some additional information on their development over time can be found in the EU LFS (Statistics Explained) - Methodology page. In particular, detailed information is available for:

Economic activity - NACE: NACE Rev 2 from 2008, Rev 1.1 from 2005 to 2007/2008, Rev 1 from 1992 to 2004 and NACE 1970 from 1983 to 1991

Occupation - ISCO: ISCO-08 from 2011, ISCO 88 (COM) from 1992 to 2010

Country: Country codification used in the LFS in recent years

Region: NUTS II-codes used in the LFS in different years

Level and Field of Education - ISCED: ISCED 2011 from 2014, ISCED 1997 from 1998 to 2013

3.3. Coverage - sector

Not applicable.

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

The MIP scoreboard indicators are:

- the three-year backward moving average of the **unemployment rate**, i.e. the data for year T is the arithmetic average of data for years T, T-1 and T-2. The calculation formula is: $[UR_t + UR_{t-1} + UR_{t-2}]/3$. The indicative threshold is 10%. The indicator monitors high and persistent rates of unemployment and it helps to better understand the potential severity of macroeconomic imbalances. It points towards a potential misallocation of resources and a general lack of adjustment capacity in the economy.
- the three-year change in percentage points of the **long-term unemployment rate**. The indicative threshold is 0.5 pp.
- the three-year change in percentage points of the **youth unemployment rate**. The indicative threshold is 2.0 pp.

The definitions and other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), they are further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000. The domain comprises collections of monthly, quarterly and annual averages of unemployed persons and unemployment rates. The relevant definitions are as follows:

Unemployed persons comprise all persons aged 15 to 74 years who (1) were without work during the reference week [i.e. who did not work at least one hour for pay or profit, nor were they temporarily absent from such work]; (2) were currently available to start work within the next two weeks [i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week]; and (3) have been actively seeking work in the four weeks preceding the reference week [i.e. had taken specific steps in the four weeks period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment] or who have already found a job to start within the next three months.

The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

The labour force, or in other terms *active population*, is the total number of persons employed and unemployed.

The **long-term unemployment rate** is the share of unemployed persons for one year or more in the active population in the labour market.

The **youth unemployment rate** is the unemployment rate of persons aged 15 to 24 as a percentage of the labour force of the same age group.

For more details, please consult the EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - Methodology page.

3.5. Statistical unit

Persons.

3.6. Statistical population

The EU LFS results cover the total population usually residing in Member States, except for persons living in collective or institutional households. While demographic data are gathered for all age groups, questions relating to labour market status are restricted to persons in the age group of 15 years or older. For more details and exceptions, please consult the EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - Methodology.

3.7. Reference area

The MIP scoreboard presents national data for each EU Member State. Data for Cyprus refer only to the areas of Cyprus controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. Data for France include the Overseas departments and Regions (DROM).

3.8. Coverage - Time

The lengths of series vary according to country, details on data availability are available under this link: tipsun10; tipsun20; tipsun30; tipslm70; tipslm80.

3.9. Base period

Not applicable

4. Unit of measure

Top

Unemployment rates are expressed in percentage and percentage point change (t, t-3). The MIP headline indicator **Unemployment rate** is a 3-year average.

5. Reference Period

Top

The reference periods are the calendar months, quarters or years, depending on the indicator. They are defined by building up time periods based on the EU-LFS reference week.

6. Institutional Mandate

Top

6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

The principal legal act is the Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98. The implementation rules are specified in the successive Commission regulations. This is the main regulation with provisions on design, survey characteristics and decision-making processes. For more details, please consult EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - Main features and legal basis.

The indicator Unemployment rate forms part of the MIP Scoreboard indicators set up under Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

Not applicable

7. Confidentiality

Top

7.1. Confidentiality - policy

The Regulation 2015/759 of 29 April 2015, amending Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics of 11 March 2009 [recital 24 and Article 20(4)], stipulates the need to establish common principles and guidelines ensuring the confidentiality of data used for the production of European statistics and the access to those data.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

EU-LFS microdata as received by Eurostat from the national statistical institutes do not contain any administrative information such as names or addresses that would allow direct identification. Access to this microdata is nevertheless strictly controlled and limited to specified Eurostat staff. After data treatment, records are aggregated for all further use.

8. Release policy

Top

8.1. Release calendar

Monthly unemployment data and other data in the domain 'LFS main indicators' are bound by a release calendar.

8.2. Release calendar access

A release calendar for MIP scoreboard indicators is not available. Monthly unemployment figures and data belonging to the 'LFS main indicators' domain are published in accordance with the Eurostat release calendar.

8.3. Release policy - user access

The MIP Regulation stipulates that “the Commission shall make the set of indicators and the thresholds in the scoreboard public” (Art. 4, para. 6, Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 of 16 November 2011 on the prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances) and that “the Commission shall update the values for the indicators on the scoreboard at least on an annual basis” (Art. 4, para. 8).

In line with the Community legal framework and the European Statistics Code of Practice, Eurostat disseminates European statistics on Eurostat's website (see §10 'Accessibility and clarity') respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably. The detailed arrangements are governed by the Eurostat protocol on impartial access to Eurostat data for users.

9. Frequency of dissemination

Top

The MIP related indicators are updated and released in accordance to the dissemination of the underlying statistics.

10. Accessibility and clarity

Top

10.1. Dissemination format - News release

News releases on-line

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

The MIP Scoreboard indicators are used to identify emerging or persistent macroeconomic imbalances in EU countries. The Scoreboard is part of an annual exercise, where the first step is the compilation of an Alert Mechanism Report (AMR).

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

See data availability for the different tables: tipsun10; tipsun20; tipsun30; tipslm70; tipslm80.

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

Not applicable

10.5. Dissemination format - other

Not applicable

10.6. Documentation on methodology

Detailed description of methods and concepts used, as well as for other documents related to the EU-LFS, please consult the Statistics Explained page - EU-LFS Methodology.

10.7. Quality management - documentation

Eurostat's mission is to provide the European Union with a high-quality statistical information service - see Eurostat quality framework.

Moreover, the statistics underlying the Scoreboard indicators are subject to a specific quality assurance framework developed within the MIP context.

11. Quality management

Top

11.1. Quality assurance

Quality is assured by the application of concepts according to a common methodology (as described under §10.6) and a thorough validation of the data delivered by Member States.

11.2. Quality management - assessment

Data are collected from reliable sources, ensuring high comparability and applying high standards with regard to a harmonised methodology.

The quality assurance framework for the Macroeconomic imbalance procedure (MIP) follows a three-level structure:

The first level assesses the reliability and comparability of MIP underlying statistics and addresses relevant quality issues; it also enhances the communication on quality assurance of MIP statistics towards the European Parliament and Council, policy makers and the public at large. This level draws on the information gathered in levels two and three (see below).

The second level consists of domain-specific quality reports produced by Eurostat and the ECB summarising the main findings for the euro area or the EU Member States. Reports assess the underlying compilation process and its robustness, describe its legal basis and evaluate whether the statistics are in line with international statistical standards.

The third level consists of national quality reports (self-assessments) produced by the institution compiling the national statistics. Most of these reports are voluntarily published by Members States on the CMFB’s website and their availability depends upon the statistical domain.

12. Relevance

Top

12.1. Relevance - User Needs

The indicators

- **Unemployment rate,** 3 year average.
- **Long-term unemployment rate,** % of active population aged 15-74 - 3 year change in pp.
- **Youth unemployment rate,** % of active population aged 15-24 - 3 year change in pp.

are part of the headline indicators of the MIP Scoreboard. The MIP Scoreboard is used as an early warning system in the context of macroeconomic surveillance of the EU Member states. The MIP Scoreboard consists of a set of fourteen indicators, covering the major sources of macroeconomic imbalances. The aim of the scoreboard is to trigger in-depth studies, which will do analyses to determine whether potential imbalances identified in the early-warning system are benign or problematic.

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

Not applicable

12.3. Completeness

The lengths of the time series vary from country to country and are related to the date of implementation of EU-LFS rules (national LFS not compliant with EU-LFS rules may have existed previously, e.g. previous to EU accession). However, time series are complete from the moment they start.

The Introduction of the Statistical Annex of each Alert Mechanism Report provides detailed information on data completeness.

13. Accuracy

Top

13.1. Accuracy - overall

The overall accuracy is considered as high. Unemployment is arguably the most important variable collected by EU-LFS, the survey design is optimized to measure unemployment.

13.2. Sampling error

Participating countries provide Eurostat with an estimate of the relative standard error of the following characteristics: rate of unemployment and youth unemployment rate. These relative standard errors can also be expressed as confidence limits, i.e. the range of values that 95% of times would capture the true value in the population. It is also relatively straightforward to provide similar statistics on the aggregate level. Estimates and confidence limits are calculated for each country and documented in the Quality Report of the EU-LFS (see § 10.6).

13.3. Non-sampling error

Coverage errors

Non-existent or uninhabited houses or population no longer living in the country are the main causes of over-coverage, especially for countries that use a Census list. Under-coverage problems are caused by the time lag in registering new residents or newly constructed dwellings. Field work problems during the survey also occur with multiple households that are recorded as one household in the framing list or the opposite.

Coverage errors (under-coverage, over-coverage, misclassification) are documented for each country in the Quality Report of the European Labour Force Survey.

Measurement errors

No estimates of measurement errors are available. However, the number of proxy interviews, the average number of interviews per interviewer and statistics on last updates of the questionnaire, are all related to the error sources listed above.

Processing errors

Between data collection and the beginning of statistical analysis for the production of statistics, data must undergo a certain processing: coding, data entry, data editing, imputation, etc. There are no estimates available on the rate of processing errors in the EU-LFS.

Non-response errors

Non-response rates are not fully comparable throughout EU. Most countries calculate non-response on the basis of the household unit, with the exception of Denmark, Finland and Sweden which calculate non-response on a person basis. The treatment of non-response in the follow up waves is also different across countries. Some countries do not take previous non-response into account when calculating non-response in later waves, whereas others do. Thus the former countries may show lower non-response rates on average than the latter.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

Top

14.1. Timeliness

Monthly data on seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are published approximately 31 days after the end of the month. Quarterly series are updated at approximately 120 days after the end of the reference quarter. Annual averages are published along with the fourth quarter data.

14.2. Punctuality

Not available.

15. Coherence and comparability

Top

15.1. Comparability - geographical

A common Council regulation ((EC) No 577/98 amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1372/2007), common variable definition (Commission Regulation (EC) No 430/2005), common explanatory notes (The European Union Labour Force Survey. Methods and definitions - 2002) and common regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000) regarding the definition of unemployment and the twelve principles of questionnaire construction go a long way to ensure comparability of the statistics between the participating countries.

15.2. Comparability - over time

Since 2006, Commission Regulation (EC) No 430/2005 regulates the codification to be used for data transmission and the use of sub-samples to collect data on structural variables. As for the participating countries, main changes refer either to the mode of data collection or to adaptations of the questionnaire.

The comparability between monthly unemployment rates (or their quarterly and annual averages) and the direct results of the LFS is often questioned. Some of the differences are due to the different nature of the two data sets, others occur just because the transition period preceding the use of the most recent quarterly data is not yet completed:

- in the monthly application, the idea is to keep time series as comparable in time as possible. Breaks in the LFS series due to changes in definitions or in the micro data filtering have been adjusted: in 1991/1992 there was general definition precision; the gradual implementation of a 'new' unemployment definition following Regulation (EC) 1897/2000 leaded to backwards revisions whereas a general improvement in the micro data filtering of LFS data from 2001 onwards caused breaks and backwards adjustments. While original LFS data consist of raw series recorded at each point of time, the same series are adjusted when used as benchmarks for monthly harmonised time series;
- where moving averages of LFS data are used either as temporary or definitive solutions, monthly data do not match the corresponding quarterly LFS data;
- when only LFS data of spring quarters are used, quarterly and annual averages obtained from monthly unemployment data differ from the corresponding LFS data. This situation gradually improves when complete results of the LFS data become available and are applied.

Information on data, breaks in series, flags are provided in the footnotes, published under each data table.

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

Often questions concerning coherence with registered unemployment are raised. The two indicators are not comparable. Indeed, they have different definitions, registration rules are not harmonised internationally and do not correspond to ILO standards. Moreover, other reasons for differences such as different geographical coverage (e.g. regions excluded), different time coverage, etc. can occur.

15.4. Coherence - internal

No issues of internal coherence. See related metadata employ_esms for more details.

16. Cost and Burden

Top

Not applicable

17. Data revision

Top

17.1. Data revision - policy

Complete time series are re-calculated with every estimation, 12 times a year for monthly data, and 4 times a year for quarterly and annual data. In each one of those releases, previously released data can be revised.

Every month new figures from the public employment offices' administrative registers or from the EU-LFS are added into the process and new estimates are calculated. This might cause a slight revision in past figures due to the re-execution of the seasonal adjustment procedure. Whenever new EU-LFS data become available, a potentially larger revision takes place from the months of that particular quarter onwards. Parameters used in the ARIMA models and for seasonal adjustment are reviewed annually.

In addition, occasional revisions may be caused by methodological changes in the production of monthly data.

17.2. Data revision - practice

Revisions for one or more countries, occur every month. They are announced in monthly LFS news releases.

18. Statistical processing

Top

18.1. Source data

Different methods are used for the estimation of monthly unemployment rates and other quarterly or annual data. In all cases the EU-LFS is the main data source.

Data are calculated on a monthly basis. However, there is no legal basis regulating the production and dissemination of *monthly* unemployment data, as the EU-LFS is a quarterly survey. There are legislative acts of the European Council and Parliament and of the European Commission that govern the EU-LFS and result in the production of quarterly labour force statistics. Eurostat is complementing this quarterly data with a monthly indicator from LFS or from public employment offices' administrative registers delivered by Member States on the basis of a gentlemen's agreement. Results of the complementary calculations yield the harmonised monthly unemployment data. Quarterly and annual averages are calculated from these harmonised time series.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Monthly, quarterly and annual.

18.3. Data collection

EU-LFS data are acquired by interviewing the sampled individuals directly. Four modalities of data collection exist for the EU-LFS: personal visits, telephone interviews, web interviews and self-administered questionnaires. Most participating countries mix the two first approaches. The first wave is mainly via a personal visit while in subsequent waves respondents are interviewed by telephone if possible. A large number of countries however conduct interviews only with computerised questionnaires, other using both computerised and paper questionnaires, the remaining relying solely on paper questionnaires. Register based unemployment information are collected from administrative sources. For more information please consult the corresponding national LFS quality reports.

18.4. Data validation

Eurostat checks the quality and consistency of quarterly LFS data transmitted by National Statistical Institutes. Eurostat calculates LFS results which are validated by Member States and published afterwards.

When countries send non-seasonally adjusted monthly data based on the LFS, Eurostat performs a seasonal adjustment. The resulting seasonally adjusted data are then sent back to their countries of origin for validation before dissemination.

18.5. Data compilation

The EU LFS is a quarterly survey. The following method is used in order to produce monthly unemployment rates: for all countries, non-seasonally adjusted quarterly averages of the monthly series are benchmarked to the quarterly LFS figures. However, calculation models to produce individual months and provisional figures (for the period when LFS data are not yet available) depend on the availability and specific characteristics of the sources generated in each individual Member State. Eurostat aims at harmonizing the calculation process as much as possible. Apart from quarterly figures, some Member States exhibit monthly and/or 3 month moving averages from the LFS as well. Registered unemployment data are used for many Member States as an auxiliary source. The length of the series and specific correlation with unemployment figures measured with quarterly LFS vary from country to country.

More information is available under the Related metadata.

18.6. Adjustment

Annual averages of quarterly data are produced as simple averages of the quarterly results.

For the period when the survey was run annually in spring or biannually in spring and autumn, Eurostat calculates annual averages as follows: first, annual or biannual results are disaggregated into quarterly results by interpolation of spring data, then annual averages are obtained from those quarterly estimates.

In general, LFS detailed survey results and the LFS adjusted series are consistent from 2005 onwards. For a few countries only, the figures in the two collections diverge after 2005. This is a consequence of the time series break corrections introduced by incorporating the 2011 Census weighting results of the LFS into LFS adjusted series. Where available, LFS series adjusted for breaks provided by NSIs are used in the production for the monthly unemployment series.

Here follows the list of countries for which Eurostat either estimated quarterly figures by interpolation of annual or biannual results or recalculated part of the time series to correct for breaks.

The end of Eurostat's recalculated period for monthly, quarterly and yearly data is reported (flagged with "i" in Eurobase):

Country	**Month**	**Quarter**	**Year**
Bulgaria	Dec-10	2010 Q4	2010
Denmark	Dec-06	2006 Q4	2006
Germany	Mar-05	2005 Q1	2005
Estonia	Apr-08	2008 Q2	2008
Greece	Dec-03	2003 Q4	2003
Croatia	Sep-06	2006 Q3	2006
Cyprus	Mar-04	2004 Q1	2004
Latvia	Sep-01	2001 Q3	2001
Luxembourg	Dec-06	2006 Q4	2006
Hungary	Jan-08	2008 Q1	2008
The Netherlands	Dec-02	2002 Q4	2002
Austria	Dec-03	2003 Q4	2003
Poland	Dec-09	2009 Q4	2009
Romania	Dec-03	2003 Q4	2003
Slovakia	Sep-11	2011 Q3	2011
Sweden	Dec-00	2000 Q4	2000

19. Comment

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Not available

Related metadata

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employ_esms - Employment and unemployment (Labour force survey)
une_esms - Unemployment - LFS adjusted series

Annexes

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Educational attainment level and transition from education to work (based on EU-LFS)

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT

Download

1. Contact

Top

1.1. Contact organisation	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
1.2. Contact organisation unit	F3: Labour market and lifelong learning
1.5. Contact mail address	2920 Luxembourg LUXEMBOURG

2. Metadata update

Top

2.1. Metadata last certified	25/04/2017
2.2. Metadata last posted	28/11/2017
2.3. Metadata last update	28/11/2017

3. Statistical presentation

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3.1. Data description

The folder **'population by educational attainment level (edat1)'** presents data on the highest level of education successfully completed by the individuals of a given population.

The folder **'transition from education to work (edatt)'** covers data on young people neither in employment nor in education and training – NEET, early leavers from education and training and the labour status of young people by years since completion of highest level of education.

The data shown are calculated as annual averages of quarterly EU Labour Force Survey data (EU-LFS).

Up to the reference year 2008, the data source (EU-LFS) is, where necessary, adjusted and enriched in various ways, in accordance with the specificities of an indicator, including the following:

- correction of the main breaks in the LFS series,
- estimation of the missing values, i.e. in case of missing quarters, annual results and EU aggregates are estimated using adjusted quarterly national labour force survey data or interpolations of the EU-LFS data with reference to the available quarter(s).

Details on the adjustments are available in CIRCABC.

The adjustments are applied in the following online tables:

- Population by educational attainment level (edat1)

- Population by educational attainment level, sex and age (%) - main indicators (edat_lfse_03)
- Population aged 25-64 by educational attainment level, sex and NUTS 2 regions (%) (edat_lfse_04)
- Population aged 30-34 by educational attainment level, sex and NUTS 2 regions (%) (edat_lfse_12)

(Other tables shown in the folder 'population by educational attainment level (edat1)' are not adjusted and therefore the results in these tables might differ).

- Young people by educational and labour status (incl. neither in employment nor in education and training - NEET) (edatt0) – all tables
- Early leavers from education and training (edatt1) – all tables
- Labour status of young people by years since completion of highest level of education (edatt2) – all tables

LFS ad-hoc module data available in the folder 'transition from education to work (edatt)' are not adjusted.

The folder 'transition from education to work (edatt)' also presents one table with quarterly NEET data for the age group 15-24 (lfsi_neet_q). Deviating from the NEET indicator calculation as provided in 3.4, the denominator in this table is the total population of the same age group and sex which explains differences in results. For further information, see the ESMS on "Unemployment - LFS adjusted series".

3.2. Classification system

The classification of educational activities is based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Data until 2013 are classified according to ISCED 1997 and data as from 2014 according to ISCED 2011 (coding of educational attainment).

In the online database, data on educational attainment are in general presented for three aggregates as follows:

- <u>Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education</u>: this aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).
- <u>Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education</u>: this aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.
- <u>Tertiary education</u>: this aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 ‘tertiary education’). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

For the aggregate 'upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education' an additional breakdown by programme orientation (general, vocational) is available for the age group 15-34 (online codes ED3_4GEN, ED3_4VOC) as from 2014.

For further information on educational attainment see here.

ISCED 2011 categories for educational attainment at 1-digit level:

- Level 0 – Less than primary education
- Level 1 – Primary education
- Level 2 – Lower secondary education
- Level 3 – Upper secondary education
- Level 4 – Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- Level 5 – Short-cycle tertiary education
- Level 6 – Bachelor’s or equivalent level
- Level 7 – Master’s or equivalent level
- Level 8 – Doctoral or equivalent level

ISCED 1997 categories at 1-digit level:

- Level 0 – Pre-primary education
- Level 1 – Primary education or first stage of basic education
- Level 2 – Lower secondary or second stage of basic education
- Level 3 – (Upper) secondary education
- Level 4 – Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- Level 5 – First stage of tertiary education
- Level 6 – Second stage of tertiary education

3.3. Coverage - sector

As a general rule the EU-LFS covers all economic sectors.

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

The **educational attainment level** of an individual is the highest ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) level successfully completed, the successful completion of an education programme being validated by a recognised qualification, i.e. a qualification officially recognised by the relevant national education authorities or recognised as equivalent to another qualification of formal education. In countries where education programmes, in particular those belonging to ISCED levels 1 and 2, do not lead to a qualification the criterion of full attendance of the programme and normally gaining access to a higher level of education may have to be used instead. When determining the highest level, both general and vocational education should be taken into consideration. The ISCED definition of education includes training. Data on educational attainment level exclude persons who did not answer to the question 'highest level of education or training successfully completed'.

Early leavers from education and training denotes the percentage of the population aged 18 to 24 having attained at most lower secondary education and not being involved in further education or training. The numerator of the indicator refers to persons aged 18 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) the highest level of education or training they have completed is ISCED 2011 level 0, 1 or 2 (ISCED 1997: 0, 1, 2 or 3C short) and (b) they have not received any education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) in the four weeks preceding the survey. The denominator in the total population consists of the same age group, excluding the respondents who have not answered the questions 'highest level of education or training successfully completed' and 'participation in education and training'.

The indicator on **young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET)** corresponds to the percentage of the population of a given age group and sex who is not employed and not involved in further education or training. The numerator of the indicator refers to persons who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) in the four weeks preceding the survey. The denominator in the total population consists of the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation in regular (formal) education and training'. Due to no answers to the variable 'participation in education and training' or 'educational attainment level', certain breakdowns of NEET rates may not exactly sum up to the overall NEET rate for a given age group and sex.

The indicator **employment rates of recent graduates** is defined as the percentage of the population aged 20-34 with at least upper secondary education, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey and who successfully completed their highest educational attainment 1, 2 or 3 years before the survey. The indicator is based on data available in the table on employment rates by year since completing the highest level of education (edat_lfse_24).

Education/training received covers formal and non-formal education and training. Formal education is defined by ISCED as *'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.'* Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

3.5. Statistical unit

Individuals living in private households.

3.6. Statistical population

The EU-LFS results cover the total population usually residing in Member States, except for persons living in collective or institutional households. While demographic data are gathered for all age groups, questions relating to labour market status are restricted to persons in the age group of 15 years or older. In the EFTA countries participating in LFS, i.e. Iceland, Norway and Switzerland, population data are not provided for the age groups outside the scope of labour market questions. The EU-LFS covers all industries and occupations.

For more details and exceptions, please consult please consult the EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - Methodology.

3.7. Reference area

European Union, Euro area, EU Member States, Candidate Countries, EFTA Countries (except for Liechtenstein). Data for Cyprus refer only to the areas of Cyprus controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. Since 2014, data for France include also the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, La Réunion), with the exception of Mayotte.

3.8. Coverage - Time

The time coverage varies by indicator and country. Data for all Member States are mostly available from 1998 onwards. Data relating to the former EU-15 are available from 1992 onwards. Results for Candidate Countries date back to 2002 and for EFTA countries to 1995. For comparability reasons, regional data are published from 2000 onwards.

3.9. Base period

Not applicable.

4. Unit of measure

Top

Number of persons (thousands), percentages.

5. Reference Period

Top

The EU-LFS is designed as a continuous quarterly survey with interviews spread uniformly over all weeks of a quarter. The **reference week** starts on Monday and ends on Sunday. By convention, the first week of the year is the week including the first Thursday, and the 1st reference quarter consists of 13 consecutive weeks starting from that week. Therefore **reference quarter** corresponds to the calendar quarter. Exceptions are Ireland and the United Kingdom, which used until 2006 the seasonal quarter (Dec-Feb, Mar-May, Jun-Aug, Sep-Nov). Built in this way, the quarterly sample is spread uniformly over all weeks of the quarter.

Annual data encompass the four reference quarters in the year.

Before early 2000s the EU-LFS was conducted annually in spring, rather than quarterly. Spring was considered a period representative of the labour situation in the whole year. The changeover from an annual survey to a continuous, quarterly survey took place between 1998 and 2004, depending on the Member State. For more information on the transition to a quarterly continuous survey, please consult the EU-LFS (Statistics Explained)

- Development and history.

6. Institutional Mandate

Top

6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

The European Union Labour Force Survey implementation is governed by legislative acts of the Council and Parliament, as well as of the Commission. The principal legislation is the Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98. This is the main regulation with provisions on design, survey characteristics and decision making processes. For more details on the regulations, please consult EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - Main features and legal basis.

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

Not applicable.

7. Confidentiality

Top

7.1. Confidentiality - policy

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (recital 24 and Article 20(4)) of 11 March 2009 (OJ L 87, p. 164), stipulates the need to establish common principles and guidelines ensuring the confidentiality of data used for the production of European statistics and the access to those confidential data with due account for technical developments and the requirements of users in a democratic society.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Confidentiality flags are added as defined in LFS, for further information see EU labour force survey – data and publication.

8. Release policy

Top

8.1. Release calendar

LFS educational data are up-dated twice a year:

- in spring along with the release of data for quarter 4 and averages of quarters 1 to 4,
- in autumn with the release of LFS quarter 2 data.

Provisional data for t-1:
In February, some provisional data for t-1 are released for the headline indicators 'early leavers from education and training' and 'tertiary educational attainment'. The provisional data for t-1 are calculated based on the first three quarters of t-1 and the fourth quarter of t-2. The following datasets in the online database show these provisional results: edat_lfse_03, edat_lfse_14, edat_lfse_15.

8.2. Release calendar access

For LFS releases see here.

8.3. Release policy - user access

In line with the Community legal framework and the European Statistics Code of Practice Eurostat disseminates European statistics on Eurostat's website respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably. The detailed arrangements are governed by the Eurostat protocol on impartial access to Eurostat data for users.

9. Frequency of dissemination

Top

Annual.

10. Accessibility and clarity

Top

10.1. Dissemination format - News release

News releases on-line.

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

The results are published in Statistics explained, in main Eurostat publications (e.g. the yearbook, Europe 2020 publications) and in several social publications of the European Commission.

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

Please consult free data on-line or refer to ESTAT-LFS-USER-SUPPORT@ec.europa.eu

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

EU-LFS anonymised microdata are available for research purposes. Please refer to access to microdata.

10.5. Dissemination format - other

Not available.

10.6. Documentation on methodology

For a detailed description of the methods and concepts used, as well as for other documents related to the EU-LFS, consult the EU-LFS webpage.

10.7. Quality management - documentation

For information on quality documentation please consult the EU-LFS webpage.

11. Quality management

Top

11.1. Quality assurance

Please refer to the ESMS on 'Employment and unemployment (LFS)'.

11.2. Quality management - assessment

EU-LFS statistics have overall a high quality. For further information please refer to the ESMS on 'Employment and unemployment (LFS)'.

12. Relevance

Top

12.1. Relevance - User Needs

Early leavers from education and training and tertiary educational attainment are important policy indicators. They are both Europe 2020 headline indicators; early leavers from education and training is also a Sustainable Development Indicator.

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

Not available.

12.3. Completeness

Even if otherwise adhering to the EU-regulations on the EU-LFS, countries do not always provide data for all the variables. This can be for various reasons, such as assessment that the variable in question is irrelevant to the labour market situation in the country or (temporary) inability to implement the variable in the national questionnaire.

13. Accuracy

Top

13.1. Accuracy - overall

Please refer to the ESMS on 'Employment and unemployment (LFS)'.

13.2. Sampling error

Please refer to the ESMS on 'Employment and unemployment (LFS)'.

13.3. Non-sampling error

Please refer to the ESMS on 'Employment and unemployment (LFS)'.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

Top

14.1. Timeliness

Annual averages are released approximately 4 months after the end of the reference year.

14.2. Punctuality

Not available.

15. Coherence and comparability

Top

15.1. Comparability - geographical

Please refer to the ESMS on 'Employment and unemployment (LFS)'.

15.2. Comparability - over time

Introduction of the ISCED 2011 classification: data up to 2013 are based on ISCED 1997, as from 2014 ISCED 2011 is applied. Online tables present data for three aggregates (see 3.2 above), and at this level of aggregation data are directly comparable for all available countries except Austria and Estonia.

- The level shift break in Austria is due to the reclassification of a programme spanning levels: the qualification acquired upon successful completion of higher technical and vocational colleges is allocated in ISCED 2011 to ISCED level 5; under ISCED 1997 the same qualification was reported on ISCED level 4, but earmarked as equivalent to tertiary education.
- The level shift break in Estonia is due to the reclassification of a programme that can last between 6 months and 3.5 years: the qualification acquired upon successful completion of 'vocational courses based on basic education' is allocated in ISCED 2011 to ISCED level 2; under ISCED 1997 this was reported as level 3.

For other comparability issues please refer to the ESMS on 'Employment and unemployment (LFS)'.

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

Not applicable; there is no alternative source to calculate the same indicators with the same definitions.

15.4. Coherence - internal

The indicators early leavers from education and training and tertiary educational attainment as well as other educational data presented are based on EU-LFS data. They are therefore coherent with the main LFS results on employment and unemployment.

16. Cost and Burden

Top

Not available.

17. Data revision

Top

17.1. Data revision - policy

The indicators 'early leavers from education and training' and 'tertiary educational attainment' as well as other data presented in this domain are calculated twice a year (spring, autumn: see 8.1. Release calendar). Each new release includes revisions of previous years submitted by countries. The February release of provisional data for t-1 also includes revisions of previous years in the tables concerned.

LFS revisions are not expected, unless major errors are identified in the data delivered or in their processing. Exceptional revisions may happen e.g. after new estimates of population from a population census.

17.2. Data revision - practice

For information on EU-LFS data revisions, please consult EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - Data and publication.

18. Statistical processing

Top

18.1. Source data

Please refer to the ESMS on 'Employment and unemployment (LFS)'.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Since the early 2000's, the survey has quarterly periodicity, previously it was an annual survey run in spring.

18.3. Data collection

Please refer to the ESMS on 'Employment and unemployment (LFS)'.

18.4. Data validation

Prior to the dissemination of EU-LFS national data, Eurostat checks the quality and consistency of data transmitted by National Statistical Institutes. Eurostat calculates LFS results and they are then validated by the Member States. Afterwards they can be published.

18.5. Data compilation

The indicators for the Member States are calculated first, separately numerator and denominator. EU-LFS microdata are used for this purpose. The European aggregates are subsequently compiled by summing up country data in numerator and denominator, and finally the indicator percentage is calculated.

For further information see here.

18.6. Adjustment

In case of missing quarterly LFS data (before 2005), annual results are estimated by using interpolations of the EU Labour Force Survey data with reference to the available quarter(s). For further information see 3.1 above and here.

19. Comment

Top

Not available.

Related metadata

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lfsi_esms - LFS main indicators
employ_esms - Employment and unemployment (Labour force survey)

Annexes

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Footnotes on LFS based education indicators and ISCED metadata

eurostat

Employment and unemployment (Labour force survey) (employ)

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

Eurostat and National **Quality Reports** according to ESQRS (ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure)

National metadata

National quality report

National metadata produced by countries and released by Eurostat

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT

Download

1. Contact

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1.1. Contact organisation	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
1.2. Contact organisation unit	F3: Labour market
1.5. Contact mail address	2920 Luxembourg LUXEMBOURG

2. Metadata update

Top

2.1. Metadata last certified	28/01/2020
2.2. Metadata last posted	28/01/2020
2.3. Metadata last update	28/01/2020

3. Statistical presentation

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3.1. Data description

The domain Employment and Unemployment is mainly but not only based on the results of the European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). Few indicators use other data sources like national accounts employment or registered unemployment.

The structure of this domain is as follows:

- 'LFS main indicators' consists of a selection of the most important monthly, quarterly and annual labour market indicators, most of them based on EU-LFS.
- 'LFS series - detailed quarterly survey results' and 'LFS series - detailed annual survey results' is a more comprehensive selection of data from the EU-LFS.
- 'LFS series - specific topics' report annual regional data (NUTS III) and annual data on households (both households demographics and labour market results by household type).
- 'LFS series - adhoc modules' report annual results for some EU-LFS adhoc modules. Other adhoc module results are published in other domains where they better fit (e.g. in education statistics or health statistics).

The rest of this document provides general information on the EU-LFS or explanations applicable to all the sections named above. More specific information for some of those domains can be found in the respective ESMS pages (please see links in section 'related metadata').

The EU-LFS is a quarterly household sample survey carried out in the Member States of the European Union, the United Kingdom, EFTA countries (except for Liechtenstein) and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). It is the main source of information about the situation and trends on the labour market in the European Union. The EU-LFS is organised in 12 modules covering demographic background, labour status, employment characteristics of the main job, atypical work, working time, employment characteristics of the second job, previous work experience of persons not in employment, search for employment, main labour status, education and training, situation one year before the survey and income.

The survey's target population consists of all persons in private households, although the variables related to labour market are only collected for persons aged 15 years or older.

For details see Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community (OJ No L 77/3).

Since 1999 an inherent part of the European Union EU-LFS are the so called 'ad-hoc modules'.

Detailed information on the main features, the legal basis, the methodology and the data as well as on the historical development of the EU-LFS is available on the EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) webpage.

3.2. Classification system

The EU-LFS results are produced in accordance with the relevant international classification systems. The main classifications used are NACE Rev.1 (NACE Rev.1.1 from 2005) and NACE Rev. 2 (from 2008) for economic activity, ISCO 88 (COM) and ISCO 08 (from 2011) for occupation, ISCED 2011 (from 2014) for the level of education and ISCED-F 2013 for the field of education is in use since 2016, replacing the former ISCED 1997 codes. Actual coding in the EU-LFS may deviate to some extent from those general standards; for more details on classifications (including the comparability between the revised classifications), levels of aggregation and transition rules, please consult: EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - Methodology >> classifications.

EU-LFS also uses a classification of degree of urbanisation (this is a developed version of 'rural/urban' categorisation). This classification maps geographical areas (at level Local Administrative Units - Level 2/municipalities) into three categories with low, medium or high degree of urbanisation. This is done using a criterion of geographical contiguity in combination with a minimum population threshold based on population grid square cells of 1 km². The classification has been revised (from 2012). For more details, please consult: Eurostat-RAMON (Reference And Management Of Nomenclatures).

3.3. Coverage - sector

As a general rule the EU-LFS covers all economic sectors.

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) provides population estimates for the main labour market characteristics, such as employment, unemployment, inactivity, hours of work, occupation, economic activity and other labour related variables, as well as important socio-demographic characteristics, such as sex, age, education, household characteristics and regions of residence.

The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation. The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

For more details, please consult: EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - Methodology.

3.5. Statistical unit

Persons and households

3.6. Statistical population

The EU-LFS results cover the total population usually residing in Member States, except for persons living in collective or institutional households. While demographic data are gathered for all age groups, questions relating to labour market status are restricted to persons in the age group of 15 years or older. In the EFTA countries participating in LFS, i.e. Iceland, Norway and Switzerland, population data are not provided for the age-groups outside the scope of labour market questions. The EU-LFS covers all industries and occupations.

For more details and exceptions, please consult: EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - Methodology.

3.7. Reference area

European Union, Euro area, EU-Member States, the United Kingdom, Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey), EFTA Countries (except for Liechtenstein), USA and Japan. Data for Cyprus refer only to the areas of Cyprus controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. Since 2014, data for France include also the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, La Réunion), with the exception of Mayotte.

3.8. Coverage - Time

Data for all Member States and the United Kingdom are mostly available from 1999 or 2000 onwards. Data relating to the former EU-15 are available from 1995 onwards. Data relating to the former EU-12 are available from 1987 onwards. Results for Candidate Countries date back to 2002 and for EFTA countries to 1995. Data for earlier years (since 1983) are only available in electronic format. Household data with tabulation by household composition, number of children, age of the youngest child and household working status are available from 2005.

3.9. Base period

Not applicable

4. Unit of measure

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Most results measure number of persons (thousands). Some indicators are reported as rates (employment, unemployment rates) or growth rates. Some variables are reported in other units (ages in years, working time in hours, etc.).

5. Reference Period

Top

The EU-LFS is designed as a continuous quarterly survey with interviews spread uniformly over all weeks of a quarter. The **reference week** starts on Monday and ends on Sunday. By convention, the first week of the year is the week including the first Thursday, and the 1st reference quarter consists of 13 consecutive weeks starting from that week. A similar Thursday rule is applied to months in order to derive the **reference month**. All reference weeks (13 in general) are basically assigned to define the **reference quarter** according to this rule as well. Exceptions are Ireland and the United Kingdom, which used until 2006 the seasonal quarter (Dec-Feb, Mar-May, Jun-Aug, Sep-Nov).

Annual data encompass the four reference quarters in the year.

Before early 2000s the EU-LFS was conducted annually in spring, rather than quarterly. Spring was considered a period representative of the labour situation in the whole year. The changeover from an annual survey to a continuous, quarterly survey took place between 1998 and 2004, depending on the Member State. For more information on the transition to a quarterly continuous survey, please consult: EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - Development and history.

6. Institutional Mandate

Top

6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

The EU-LFS is based on European legislation since 1973. Its implementation is governed by legislative acts of the Council and Parliament, as well as of the Commission. The principal legal act is the Council Regulation(EC) No. 577/98. The implementation rules are specified in the successive Commission regulations. This is the main regulation with provisions on design, survey characteristics and decision making processes. For more details on the regulations, please consult: EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - Main features and legal basis.

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

Not applicable

7. Confidentiality

Top

7.1. Confidentiality - policy

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (recital 24 and Article 20(4)) of 11 March 2009 (OJ L 87, p. 164), stipulates the need to establish common principles and guidelines ensuring the confidentiality of data used for the production of European statistics and the access to those confidential data with due account for technical developments and the requirements of users in a democratic society.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

EU-LFS microdata as received by Eurostat from the national statistical institutes do not contain any administrative information such as names or addresses that would allow direct identification. Access to this microdata is nevertheless strictly controlled and limited to specified Eurostat staff.

After data treatment, records are aggregated for further use. Each dataset is complemented by the transmission of metadata, in particular confidentiality/reliability thresholds. These thresholds provide the size of the population group below which data shall either not be published, or be published with a flag. Aggregated data published in Eurobase follow these confidentiality rules: data are blanked or flagged if they are below these reliability limits.

Under specific conditions (see Council Regulation (EEC) No. 577/98 of 9 March 1998), researchers may access specific microdatasets. To avoid disclosure of confidential data, these data are "anonymised", on the basis of a list of anonymisation criteria agreed with the National Statistical Institutes. Please refer to access to microdata.

For more information on publications guidelines, thresholds and microdata availability for researchers, please consult: EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - Data and publications.

8. Release policy

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8.1. Release calendar

EU-LFS main indicators data are released according to a quarterly release calendar. Annual results are released at the same time as the fourth quarter. There is a different, separate release calendar for monthly unemployment data.

Data in 'EU-LFS series, detailed survey results' are updated once a week, as new and revised country data become available and are validated.

8.2. Release calendar access

The release dates of monthly unemployment data are disseminated on Eurostat's website.

For other data in 'LFS main indicators', the precise release date is disseminated in the EU LFS dedicated section found in the Eurostat's website.

8.3. Release policy - user access

In line with the Community legal framework and the European Statistics Code of Practice Eurostat disseminates European statistics on Eurostat's website (see item 10 - 'Accessibility and clarity') respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably. The detailed arrangements are governed by the Eurostat protocol on impartial access to Eurostat data for users.

9. Frequency of dissemination

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The frequencies of the data are monthly (only for unemployment), quarterly, annual. The frequency of the dissemination is explained above under 8.1.

10. Accessibility and clarity

Top

10.1. Dissemination format - News release

News releases on-line for unemployment (monthly) ad-hoc module results (annually) and specific insights (occasionally).

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

Eurostat publishes SiFs, articles in Statistics Explained and contributions to flagship publications (Yearbook, etc.) SiFs are gradually discontinued by SE. For more details, please consult: EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - data and publication.

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

Eurostat also produces tailor-made tables not available online at the request of users (please refer to http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/help/support)

Unit F3 processes more than 1,300 user request per year

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

EU-LFS anonymised microdata are available for research purposes. Please refer to access to microdata.

10.5. Dissemination format - other

See: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

10.6. Documentation on methodology

For a detailed description of methods and concepts used, as well as for other documents related to the EU-LFS, please consult: EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - methodology.

The EU-LFS disseminates also publications on the methodology of the survey. For more information please consult: Quality reports and methodological publications.

10.7. Quality management - documentation

See section 11.1.

11. Quality management

Top

11.1. Quality assurance

The concern for the quality of the EU-LFS is expressed in Regulations and reflected in harmonised definitions and discussed in Working groups (such as the Labour Markey Statistics Working Group and its predecessor the Employment Statistics Working Group), workshops and seminars within the European Statistical System (ESS).

Major milestones in the improvement of EU-LFS quality have been the adoption of Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 on the organisation of a continuous, quarterly sample survey in the Community; the adoption of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000 concerning the operational definition of unemployment and the 12 principles for formulating questions on labour status; the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 1991/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council making the continuous survey mandatory from 2003 onwards (except Italy from 2004 and Germany from 2005) and the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 2257/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council extending the survey characteristics and introducing the distinction between structural and quarterly variables.

Eurostat and the Member States continuously work also to improve the quality of the survey on a voluntary basis beyond legal obligations. Annual quality reports were introduced in 2002 and quarterly accuracy reports were introduced in 2004 as well as the quality reports for the hoc modules. At the initiative of Member States, a programme of annual LFS workshops was started in 2005.

A Task Force on the Quality of the EU-LFS, in 2009, reviewed the quality of the survey along the dimensions of the Eurostat's quality framework. It issued recommendations that have paved the way for future improvement regarding the relevance of the ILO concept of employment and unemployment, sampling design and sampling errors, weighting schemes, non-response, interviewers and fieldwork organization, survey modes, information for users, quality assessment and, more in general, quality assurance, coherence, cross-country comparability and change management.

11.2. Quality management - assessment

EU-LFS statistics have overall high quality. National LFS are considered as reliable sources applying high standards with regard to the methodology. However, the EU-LFS, like any survey, is based upon a sample of the population. The results are therefore subject to the usual types of errors associated with random sampling. Based on the sample size and design in the various Member States, Eurostat implements basic guidelines intended to avoid publication of figures that are unreliable or to give warning of the unreliability of the figures.

12. Relevance

Top

12.1. Relevance - User Needs

EU-LFS results are used by the DG Employment and a number of other Directorates of the Commission mainly for measurement and monitoring of policy agenda purposes. The European Central Bank (ECB) uses short term LFS statistics related to Euro area. Key users include NSI's, international organizations, news agencies and researchers which use various aspects of EU-LSF data for international or intra EU comparisons. Finally, LFS data are used by Eurostat for compiling detailed regional indicators, for estimates on current education and education levels, higher education and research, and for accurate estimates of labour input of national accounts.

The main indicators stemming from the EU-LFS are used for monitoring and measurement of core employment policy objectives of the Community. Please refer to the ESMS page on 'LFS- main indicators' (see link below in section 'related metadata').

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

Eurostat does not carry out regular satisfaction surveys targeted only at users of labour market statistics but a general Eurostat User Satisfaction Survey is carried out every year to collect feedback on the quality of its statistics. The survey is usually addressed to the registered Eurostat users who are mainly students, academic, private users, business government and international organizations.

All new requests for labour market statistics are subject to scrutiny by the national experts and representatives of the NSIs and in particular for major topics of interest, for social research the instrument of ad hoc modules is used. The main institutional users other than the Commission are also known to the unit for Labour Market Statistics. Many of them are frequently consulted on various aspects of development and dissemination of labour force statistics.

12.3. Completeness

Even if otherwise adhering to the EU regulations on the EU-LFS, countries do not always provide data for all the variables. This can be for various reasons, such as assessment that the variable in question is irrelevant to the labour market situation in the country or (temporary) inability to implement the variable in the national questionnaire. Also, data availability depends on fulfilling confidentiality and accuracy requirements. Thus, some indicators may be partially incomplete for some breakdowns.

13. Accuracy

Top

13.1. Accuracy - overall

The overall accuracy is considered as high. The LFS covers persons living in private households to ensure a comparable coverage for all countries. The sampling designs in the LFS are chosen on a country by country basis. Most of the National Statistical Institutes employ multi-staged stratified random sample design, especially those that do not have central population registers available.

Regardless of the sampling method or which age groups are interviewed, the data records at Eurostat are representative for the population aged 15-74 (16-74 in Spain, Italy, the United Kingdom and Iceland).

As the results are based on a sample of population they are subject to the usual types of errors associated with sampling techniques and interviews. Sampling errors, non-sampling errors, measurement errors, processing errors and non-response are calculated for each country and documented in the Quality Report of the European Union Labour Force Survey. Subject to Eurostat's quality screening, figures on employment fulfill the Eurostat requirements concerning reliability.

13.2. Sampling error

The Participating Countries provide Eurostat with an estimate of the relative standard error of seven main characteristics (number of employed, employment rate, number of part-time employed, average number of hours actually worked, number of unemployed, unemployment rate, youth unemployment rate). These relative standard errors can also be expressed as confidence limits, i.e. the range of values that 95% of times would capture the true value in the population. It is also relatively straightforward to provide similar statistics on the aggregate level. The estimates and confidence limits are calculated for each country and documented in the Quality Report of the European Union Labour Force Survey.

13.3. Non-sampling error

a) Coverage errors

Non-existent or inhabited houses or population no longer living in the country are main causes of over-coverage, especially for the countries who use the Census list. Under-coverage problems are caused by the time lag in registering new residents or newly constructed dwellings. Field work problems during the survey are also found on multiple households which are recorded as one household in the framing list or the opposite.

b) Measurement errors

No estimates of measurement errors are available. However, the number of proxy interviews, the average number of interviews per interviewer and statistics on the last updates of the questionnaire, are all related to the error sources listed above.

c) Processing errors

Between data collection and the beginning of statistical analysis for the production of statistics, data must undergo a certain processing: coding, data entry, data editing, imputation, etc.

There are no estimates available on the rate of processing errors in the EU-LFS.

d) Non-response errors

Most of countries calculate non-response on the basis of the household unit, except Denmark, Estonia, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland, which compute non-response at the level of individuals.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

Top

14.1. Timeliness

A common Council regulation ((EC) No 577/98) establishes the timeliness of data transmissions from the National Statistical Institutes to the Member States to Eurostat. This timeliness is 12 weeks after the end of the reference period, and it determines the release of data to users.

14.2. Punctuality

For 2018 throughout all EU-LFS countries data were transmitted to Eurostat within an average of 63 days and published on Eurostat's web site within an average of 76 days.

15. Coherence and comparability

Top

15.1. Comparability - geographical

Comparability across countries is considered as high and it is achieved in the EU-LFS through various regulations ensuring harmonisation of concepts, definitions and methodologies for all countries that carry out the EU-LFS. However, perfect comparability among countries is difficult to achieve, even were it to be by means of a single direct survey, i.e. a survey carried out at the same time, using the same questionnaire and a single method of recording.

Comparability of the statistics between the Participating Countries is ensured for the main characteristics, employment and unemployment where particular definitions and sequence of questions are part of the EU legislation. The degree of comparability of the EU Labour Force Survey results is ensured by:

(a) the recording of the same set of characteristics in each country;

(b) a close correspondence between the EU list of questions and the national questionnaires;

(c) the use of the same definitions for all countries;

(d) the use of common classifications (e.g. NACE for economic activity);

(e) the data being centrally processed by Eurostat.

For other variables, each country has the responsibility to ensure that the national survey provides data that are compatible with the EU definitions and of the same quality. Therefore, in spite of the close coordination between the national statistical institutes and Eurostat, there inevitably remain some differences in the survey from country to country.

For more information on comparability across countries, please consult: EU-LFS (Statistics Explained) - Data and publications. For a detailed description of the national LFS please consult: The European Union Labour Force Survey: main characteristics of the national surveys.

However, the EU-LFS statistics are overall comparable to those from other developed countries, especially those of the other members of the OECD, because most of the variables are defined in accordance with resolutions of the ILO and other international organisations.

15.2. Comparability - over time

Although improvements in time have brought some time series break the comparability of the main indicators is high.

The first attempt to carry out a labour force survey covering the then European Community dates back to 1960 with the six original Member States (Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands). This was regarded largely as an experiment and was not repeated until 1968, when the first of a series of annual surveys took place. This ran for four years but in none of these were all six Member States covered, since Luxembourg did not provide data in 1968 nor the Netherlands between 1969 and 1971. With the enlargement of the European Community in 1973, a series of biennial surveys was initiated. The United Kingdom was the only one of the three new Member States to join the original six in the 1973 survey, but Ireland and Denmark also took part in 1975, 1977, 1979 and 1981. In this last year Greece took part as a new Member State for the first time but Luxembourg was not covered.

In 1982 the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, convened at Geneva by the International Labour Organisation, passed a Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, containing exact definitions of the various categories of the population which labour force surveys were designed to measure. The Member States of the then European Community agreed to apply these recommendations in a new series of Community Labour Force Surveys which would be conducted annually. During the course of this series, from 1983 to 1991, a substantial and coherent collection of labour market data was built up. This comprised microdata (individual observations) from ten Member States from 1983 onwards (with the exception of the Netherlands in 1984 and 1986), and from Spain and Portugal from 1987.

Since 1995 the survey covered fifteen Member States. Austria, Sweden and Finland all had in place well established LFS before their entry into the European Union (embedded in the national Mikrozensus in the case of Austria), but in each of these three cases some adjustments were necessary in order to maintain the level of comparability which had already been achieved between the other Member States. Norway and Iceland have also supplied data since 1995 and Switzerland since 1996.

From 1983 to 1997, the EU-LFS was conducted only in spring (quarter 1 or 2 depending on the country). The data for remaining quarters started to become progressively available from 1998 onwards. Since 1998, the transition to a continuous quarterly survey (where the reference weeks are spread uniformly throughout the year) has been gradually conducted by Member States. Some countries first introduced a continuous annual survey (meaning the reference weeks were uniformly distributed throughout the reference spring quarter) and then switched to a quarterly collection, whereas the others moved directly to a continuous quarterly survey.

In 2003, all countries conducted a quarterly continuous survey except Italy, Cyprus and Austria (starting in 2004) and Germany (starting in 2005). Croatia started with a quarterly continuous survey in 2007 and Switzerland in 2010.

Since 1983, improved comparability between results of successive surveys has been achieved, mainly due to the greater stability of content and the higher frequency of surveys. However, the following factors may somewhat detract from perfect comparability:

(a) the population figures used for the population adjustment are revised at intervals on the basis of new population censuses (however, it is common practice to disseminate basic recalculated series);

(b) the reference period may not remain the same for a given country due to the transition to a quarterly continuous survey;

(c) in order to improve the quality of results, some countries may change the content or order of their questionnaire;

(d) countries may modify their survey designs;

(e) the manner in which certain questions are answered may be influenced by the political or social circumstances at the time of interview.

For more details on the comparability over time (break in series), please consult: EU - LFS (Statistics Explained) - Data and Publication >>> Comparability over time

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

a) Coherence with population statistics

Population statistics and EU-LFS demographic statistics are not fully comparable, some conceptual differences must be considered:

- EU-LFS statistics usually cover the population in private households, while population statistics cover the whole population, including those living in collective households (e.g. conscripts).
- Sometimes the rules for defining the usual resident population differ in the LFS from the rule in population statistics.
- Population statistics usually refer to particular dates, e.g. 1st January or mid-year for population level and characteristics. The EU-LFS statistics generally refer to the average quarterly or annual situation.

b) Coherence with employment estimates in National Accounts

LFS and National Accounts are the two main sources of employment data. These sources are not independent; indeed LFS is frequently an input to National Accounts employment estimates. Although the ILO concepts reflect the National Accounts concepts both have their own aims and measurement approaches, which may lead to different results. In addition, other statistics based on business surveys also provide estimates of employment which may differ.

The LFS is a sample survey of individuals and households.

National Accounts is a conceptual framework (specified in the European System of Accounts - ESA2010) comprising definitions, classifications, variables and presentational arrangements. National Accounts are compiled by comparing and combining all the relevant data sources available in the country. This is a key feature of National Accounts: it allows taking the best from each source, increasing coherence and obtaining a more comprehensive result. For the variable employment, this means more robust estimates and improved consistency with other key national accounts variables like salaries and output. The National Accounts integration is however done at macro level, meaning that the results are produced for the whole economy plus a few standard industry breakdowns. Certain breakdowns like gender and age, which are available for the LFS are not available from National Accounts. The macro-level adjustments and the absence of certain breakdowns do not make it possible to cross National Accounts employment with other variables in the way LFS allows.

The integration of data sources into the National Accounts is done differently in each country. In general, the LFS is the most important single source used for National Accounts employment. Other sources are business surveys, employment registers, social security registers, population census, etc. Some countries use

eurostat

General government expenditure by function (COFOG) (gov_10a_exp)

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT

Download

1. Contact

Top

1.1. Contact organisation	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
1.2. Contact organisation unit	D.1: Excessive deficit procedure, methodology and GFS
1.5. Contact mail address	2920 Luxembourg LUXEMBOURG

2. Metadata update

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2.1. Metadata last certified	05/03/2019
2.2. Metadata last posted	05/03/2019
2.3. Metadata last update	05/03/2019

3. Statistical presentation

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3.1. Data description

Government expenditure by COFOG (UNSD classification of functions of government, replicated in ESA2010) function and type notified by national authorities in Table 11 of the ESA 2010 transmission programme.

Data are presented in millions of Euro, millions of national currency units (euro-fixed where apprpriate) and as a percentage of GDP.

Geographic coverage: EU and euro area, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

Main sources of data: National authorities.

3.2. Classification system

Total general government expenditure is classified by functions (COFOG divisions and groups - COFOG levels I and II) and broken down by types of expenditure on the basis of ESA 2010 transactions.

3.3. Coverage - sector

General government sector defined in ESA 2010 (paragraph 2.111) as including "institutional units which are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and are financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors, and institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth".

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

The table provides a breakdown of expenditure of general government by economic function and by type of transaction.

The indicators are as reported under table 11 'Expenditure of general government by function (COFOG)' of the ESA 2010 transmission programme.

For definitions, see European system of accounts, 2013 edition (ESA 2010), and 'Classification of the functions of government' (COFOG).

3.5. Statistical unit

Institutional units and groupings of units as defined in ESA 2010 and COFOG.

The institutional units included to general government sector (S.13) according to ESA 2010 (paragraph 2.112) are the following:

a) general government units which exist through a legal process to have judicial authority over other units in the economic territory, and administer and finance a group of activities, principally providing non-market goods and services, intended for the benefit of the community;

b) a corporation or quasi-corporation which is a government unit, if its output is mainly non-market and a government unit controls it;

c) non-profit institutions recognised as independent legal entities which are non-market producers and which are controlled by general government;

d) autonomous pension funds, where there is a legal obligation to contribute, and where general government manages the funds with respect to the settlement and approval of contributions and benefits.

3.6. Statistical population

Target population is the general government sector and its subsectors.

3.7. Reference area

EU Member States, EU and euro area aggregates, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

3.8. Coverage - Time

The legal requirement for first level COFOG (division level) is that all series should start in 1995, subject to derogations. However, in practice, the length of the series available varies widely from one country to another. The provision of COFOG level II (group level) data is compulsory for general government only, subject to derogations, from 2001 onwards.

3.9. Base period

Not applicable. All data is at current prices.

4. Unit of measure

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Data are presented in millions of Euro, millions of national currency units (euro-fixed, where appropriate) and as a percentage of GDP. The GDP used corresponds to the data vintage.

5. Reference Period

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The reference period is the calendar year.

6. Institutional Mandate

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6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

National Accounts are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) adopted in the form of a Council Regulation dated 26 June 2013, No 549/2013 and published in the Official Journal L 174 of the 26/06/2013.

The legal basis for compilation and transmission of the dataset the "General government expenditure function (COFOG)" is Table 11 of the ESA 2010 transmission programme - Annex B of Council Regulation (EC) N° 549/2013 of 26 June 2013.

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

Data are transmitted to the OECD, the ECB and selected other Commission services a few hours before release.

7. Confidentiality

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7.1. Confidentiality - policy

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (recital 24 and Article 20(4)) of 11 March 2009 (OJ L 87, p. 164), stipulates the need to establish common principles and guidelines ensuring the confidentiality of data used for the production of European statistics and the access to those confidential data with due account for technical developments and the requirements of users in a democratic society.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

According to policy rules (see point 7.1).

8. Release policy

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8.1. Release calendar

There is no pre-announced release calendar.

8.2. Release calendar access

There is no pre-announced release calendar.

8.3. Release policy - user access

Data are disseminated simultaneously to all interested parties through a database update and on Eurostat's website (see "Accessibility and clarity" below for more details). However, data are transmitted - under embargo - to the OECD, the ECB and selected other Commission Services a few hours before release. Data are also shared under embargo with the OECD and selected other Commission Services.

9. Frequency of dissemination

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Annual data. However, countries may choose to update their data at any time. Eurostat releases such more frequent revisions after validation. This implies also updates in EU/EA aggregates.

10. Accessibility and clarity

Top

10.1. Dissemination format - News release

A yearly news release is published once all data related to a particular reference period is validated and released.

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

Online publication on Statistics Explained.

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

Not available.

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

Not available.

10.5. Dissemination format - other

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

10.6. Documentation on methodology

The methodological framework is the European system of accounts (ESA 2010), and the 'Classification of the functions of government' (COFOG), United Nations, 1999 as well as the 'Manual on sources and methods for the compilation of COFOG statistics - Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)', Eurostat, 2011 edition.

10.7. Quality management - documentation

The progress in respect of data availability and quality is reviewed and reported on in Eurostat reports to the data compilers from Member States. Eurostat has established an annual forum for COFOG data compilers (COFOG Task Force), where data quality is reviewed in depth with a view to further improving comparability. Eurostat's annual report on structural indicators to the Economic Policy Committee contains a section on COFOG availability and data quality.

11. Quality management

Top

11.1. Quality assurance

The consistency, coherence and plausibility of the data is checked for each transmission and Member States are asked for additional information in case of any doubts on data quality.

However, due to the complexity, volume and heterogeneity of data sources, quality assurance is based to a large extent on assessing primary sources and processes rather than the final product.

Eurostat undertakes EDP dialogue and methodological visits to Member States, during which it reviews government finance statistics data.

11.2. Quality management - assessment

A quality assessment procedure is in place that involves arithmetic and quality checks as well as checks on consistency with other government datasets by Eurostat on data received by Member States.

12. Relevance

Top

12.1. Relevance - User Needs

COFOG data can be used for analysing the quality of public expenditure, especially trends in government expenditure on particular functions or purposes over time and inter-country comparisons (allowing however for the differences in the composition of government sector and in the institutional arrangements in different countries). COFOG data is used by a variety of Commission Services for policy analysis.

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

Not available.

12.3. Completeness

All Member States and three EFTA countries provide data, however the series length is not satisfactory in all cases.

13. Accuracy

Top

13.1. Accuracy - overall

Data for government finance statistics are in general associated with a high level of overall accuracy.

13.2. Sampling error

Not available.

13.3. Non-sampling error

Not available.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

Top

14.1. Timeliness

Compulsory transmission is once a year at t+12 months after the end of the reference period. Certain countries revise data more frequently on a voluntary basis. EU/EA aggregates are updated along with Member States' data.

14.2. Punctuality

For most Member States and EFTA countries, the data are delivered according to the deadlines set by legislation.

15. Coherence and comparability

Top

15.1. Comparability - geographical

The underlying methodological framework is the European system of accounts (ESA 2010), which ensures a high degree of comparability. Please also refer to the country notes included in section 19 (Comment).

15.2. Comparability - over time

ESA 2010 requires time series to be consistent over time, which are produced by most of the EU Member States. In some countries, methodological breaks can affect time series (normally on a temporary basis). Backward calculations of time series are provided to ensure full time coherence. However, methodological changes need not always refer to past data. For some additional information on series breaks, please see the caveats in section 19 Comment.

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

The cross-domain coherence checking concentrates on the consistency of government data sets. Data is also compared to some satellite accounts' data as well as to the wider national accounts.

15.4. Coherence - internal

Datasets are carefully checked for the internal consistency. A release of non-internally consistent data should be exceptional and would be accompanied by the caveats in Section 19 Comment.

16. Cost and Burden

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Not available.

17. Data revision

Top

17.1. Data revision - policy

Revision policy is set at the level of national authorities. In general the data are revised for the latest years according to change from preliminary to half-finalised and final data sources. The complete time series can be revised due to changes in the methodology or methods of data compilation or in case of major and benchmark revisions.

17.2. Data revision - practice

Data revisions may occur at any time.

Major changes in methodology are the result of legislation, and therefore announced in the Official Journal of the European Communities. However, some changes may be implemented beforehand on the basis of gentlemen's agreements.

18. Statistical processing

Top

18.1. Source data

Data are primarily derived from administrative and other records of general government and are consistent with other government finance statistics tables.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

In general, for ESA2010 table 11 the collection of data is annual. Countries may also revise and transmit data more frequently.

18.3. Data collection

The collection of the data is carried out with the use of the relevant reporting table of the ESA 2010 transmission programme (Table 11 Expenditure of general government and sub-sectors by function (COFOG)), completed by national authorities.

Once data are compiled by national authorities in the reporting format, they are transmitted in SDMX-format to Eurostat as well as to OECD.

18.4. Data validation

Data are loaded into the Eurostat Reference Database once validated by Eurostat. The validation process consists of arithmetic and quality checks, consistency checks with ESA 2010 methodology as well as selected coherence and plausibility verifications.

When data are validated by Eurostat, they are transmitted to OECD, Commisssion Services and ECB.

18.5. Data compilation

Accounting conventions are those of ESA 2010 and the COFOG classification.

For sector S.13, items D.4, D.7, and D.9 are to be consolidated. As a result, for these items and also for total expenditure (TE), the sum of subsectors does not equal the sector value.

Data are transmitted in national currency. Eurostat converts into euro using annual average exchange rates.

Percentage of GDP calculations are based on annual GDP data submitted to Eurostat.

EU and euro area series are formed by the aggregation of the country data.

18.6. Adjustment

Data are not adjusted.

19. Comment

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Country footnotes (please refer additionally to metadata published under gov_10a_main):

EU aggregates	-
EA aggregates	-
BE	The general government accounts of 2015 were influenced strongly by the implementation Sixth State Reform, which has transferred competences, like child allowances, subsidies,..., from the federal government level (S.1311) and the social security sector (S.1314) to the state government (S.1312). This has changed the financial weight of the different levels of power.
BG	Data at more detailed level of COFOG breakdown (II level; COFOG groups) are provisional.
CZ	In 2001 and 2005 there is a sale of UMTS licences (impact on total expenditure at S1311 level for COFOG 04.6).
	Sale of carbon trading rights in 2009 and 2010 impacting TE at S.1311 for COFOG 05.3.
DK	Some negative values are being investigated by the authorities.
	Due to the structure of the Danish education system, the primary education is not divided into two levels. Therefore, the COFOG education data on primary education, 09.1 is composed of COFOG 9.1 primary education and 9.21 Lower-secondary education. COFOG group 09.2 is composed of COFOG 9.22 Upper-secondary education.
DE	Series break between 1999 and 2000 due to the detailed compilation of II level COFOG data leading to re-allocation between functions;
EE	From 1995 to 1999, P.5 (gross capital formation) includes NP (Acquisition less disposals of non-financial non produces assets);
	More data sources are available from 2004 onwards. This can create a break in some series.
IE	Break in series in the COFOG allocation of D.1 and D.62 between 2010 and 2011, due to new data sources not being available for earlier years.
EL	All R&D expenditure is classified into COFOG group 01.5 'R&D general public services'
ES	In the absence of information to split expenditure between group 07.2 ('outpatient services') and 07.3 ('hospital services'), expenditure is allocated to group 07.2.
FR	General government individual consumption expenditure (P.31) and social transfers in kind – purchased market production (D.632) includes amounts connected with the temporary recording of public broadcasting services. These amounts are recorded in COFOG group 'public broadcasting' (08.3).
	D4: Interest paid by Social Security bodies substantially decreased in 2009 mainly due to a debt assumption (by a central administration body - S1311, CADES) and also to a lesser extent due to a decrease in interest rates.
	D62_D632 in group 10.7: Implementation of a national fund, 'Fonds National de Solidarité Active (FNSA)', part of the central administration sector (S.1311) which finances part of the "revenu de solidarité active (RSA)" (solidarity income).
	The function COFOG 10.7 covers principally social expenditures related to "revenu minimum d'insertion (RMI) (the minimum wage).
IT	-

CY	FISIM is negative due to loans from ESM.
LV	-
LT	D7_S1314.S1311.GF0108: series break between 2008 and 2009 due to larger budgetary appropriations for State Social Insurance Fund (SODRA).
LU	Temporary break in series in D.632 in COFOG groups 10.1 and 10.2 between 2013 and 2014 due to more accurate information from 2014 onwards.
HU	Data at more detailed level of COFOG breakdown (II level; COFOG groups) are provisional. There is a difference between P.31 and P.32 between ESA table 2 and 11 due to P.3 data of MÁV Start passenger railway company, which has been reclassified into the general government sector since 2007. In table 2 and in other national accounts' tables its services are accounted as individual consumption. In table 11, P.3 data of MÁV Start is accounted as collective service in group 04.5 transport.
MT	**-**
NL	**-**
AT	For D.7 and D.9: data on flows between subsectors are being investigated by the authorities.
PL	-
PT	For the year 2017, compensation of employees (D.1) for tertiary education and R&D groups is under review.
RO	Series break between 2005 and 2006 due to changes to the source data (budget classification). The reclassification of several units into the General Government sector in October 2010 had an impact to S.1311 and S.1313, mainly to functions COFOG 01 and 04. D1.S1313.GF07: Series break between 2008 and 2009 due to the fact that many hospitals changed their subordination from the central to local level.
SI	Before 2002: D.4 not consolidated; series break between 2005 and 2006 for 10.2 (old age) and 10.3 (survivors) due to reclassification of pensions paid to survivors.
SK	-
FI	D.7 (S.1314): series break between 2008 and 2009 due to the reform of the financing of the Social Insurance Institution. Break in series between 2014 and 2015: The main data source for local government has gone through major reform. Function classifications have been revised and there are also other changes that, for example, reduce the amount of internal sales recorded. Changes affect many function groups, especially the split between social protection groups (groups 10.1 and 10.2).
SE	Data at more detailed level of COFOG breakdown (II level; COFOG groups) are provisional.
UK	-
IS	Amounts for water supply are classified under group 06.2.
NO	Data for S.1314 is included in S.1311; D.4 is not consolidated between the subsectors of general government; All transfers between the subsectors are recorded as D.7, which is consolidated.
CH	D.4 not consolidated due to lack of information.

Related metadata

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eurostat

Health care expenditure (SHA 2011) (hlth_sha11)

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT

Download

1. Contact

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1.1. Contact organisation	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
1.2. Contact organisation unit	F5: Education, health and social protection
1.5. Contact mail address	2920 Luxembourg LUXEMBOURG

2. Metadata update

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2.1. Metadata last certified	05/08/2019
2.2. Metadata last posted	05/08/2019
2.3. Metadata last update	27/01/2020

3. Statistical presentation

Top

3.1. Data description

Health care expenditure quantifies the economic resources dedicated to health functions, excluding capital investment. Healthcare expenditure concerns itself primarily with healthcare goods and services that are consumed by resident units, irrespective of where that consumption takes place (it may be in the rest of the world) or who is paying for it. As such, exports of healthcare goods and services (to non-resident units) are excluded, whereas imports of healthcare goods and services for final use are included.

Health care expenditure data provide information on expenditure in the functionally defined area of health distinct by provider category (e.g. hospitals, general practitioners), function category (e.g. services of curative care, rehabilitative care, clinical laboratory, patient transport, prescribed medicines) and financing scheme (e.g. social security, private insurance company, household).

3.2. Classification system

Healthcare expenditure is recorded in relation to the international classification for health accounts (ICHA), defining:

- healthcare expenditure by financing schemes (ICHA-HF) — which classifies the types of financing arrangements through which people obtain health services; health care financing schemes include direct payments by households for services and goods and third-party financing arrangements;
- healthcare expenditure by function (ICHA-HC) — which details the split in healthcare expenditure following the purpose of healthcare activities — such as, curative care, rehabilitative care, long-term care, or preventive care;
- healthcare expenditure by provider (ICHA-HP) — which classifies units contributing to the provision of healthcare goods and services — such as hospitals, residential facilities, ambulatory health care services, ancillary services or retailers of medical goods.

3.3. Coverage - sector

Public Health

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

Health care statistics describe the process of providing and financing health care in countries by referring to health care goods and services, its providers and financing.

For the collection of the data on health care expenditure the System of Health Accounts (SHA) and its related set of International Classification for the Health Accounts (ICHA) is used. The *SHA* shares the goals of the System of National Account (SNA) to constitute an integrated system of comprehensive, internally consistent, and internationally comparable accounts, which should as far as possible be compatible with other aggregated economic and social statistical systems.

The SHA is organised around a tri-axial system for the recording of health expenditure, by means of the International Classification for Health Accounts (ICHA), defining:

- health care **by function** (ICHA-**HC**)
- health care service **provider** industries(ICHA-**HP**) and
- health care **financing scheme** (ICHA-**HF**).

Health care functions

Healthcare functions relate to the type of need that current expenditure on healthcare aims to satisfy or the kind of objective pursued. The following main items are defined:

- curative care, which means the healthcare services during which the principal intent is to relieve symptoms or to reduce the severity of an illness or injury, or to protect against its exacerbation or complication that could threaten life or normal function;
- rehabilitative care, which means the services to stabilise, improve or restore impaired body functions and structures, compensate for the absence or loss of body functions and structures, improve activities and participation and prevent impairments, medical complications and risks;
- inpatient care, which means the treatment and/or care provided in a healthcare facility to patients formally admitted and requiring an overnight stay;
- outpatient care, which means the medical and ancillary services delivered in a healthcare facility to a patient who is not formally admitted and does not stay overnight;
- day care, which means the planned medical and paramedical services delivered in a healthcare

facility to patients who have been formally admitted for diagnosis, treatment or other types of healthcare and are discharged on the same day;

- long-term care (health), which means a range of medical and personal care services that are consumed with the primary goal of alleviating pain and suffering and reducing or managing the deterioration in health status in patients with a degree of long-term dependency. Main results and findings from a questionnaire submitted to countries on sources and methodology for long-term care spending can be found as an annex.
- home-based care, which means the medical, ancillary and nursing services that are consumed by patients at their home and involve the providers' physical presence;
- ancillary services (non-specified by function), which means the healthcare or long-term care related services non-specified by function and non-specified by mode of provision, which the patient consumes directly, in particular during an independent contact with the health system and that are not integral part of a care service package, such as laboratory or imaging services or patient transportation and emergency rescue;
- pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durable goods (non-specified by function), which means pharmaceutical products and non-durable medical goods intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation or treatment of disease, including prescribed medicines and over-the-counter drugs, where the function and mode of provision are not specified;
- therapeutic appliances and other medical goods (non-specified by function), which means medical durable goods including orthotic devices that support or correct deformities and/or abnormalities of the human body, orthopaedic appliances, prostheses or artificial extensions that replace a missing body part, and other prosthetic devices including implants which replace or supplement the functionality of a missing biological structure and medico-technical devices, where the function and the mode of provision are not specified;
- preventive care, which means any measure that aims to avoid or reduce the number or the severity of injuries and diseases, their sequelae and complications;
- governance, and health system and financing administration, which means services that focus on the health system rather than direct healthcare, direct and support health system functioning, and are considered to be collective, as they are not allocated to specific individuals but benefit all health system users.

Finally, current expenditure on healthcare means the final consumption expenditure of resident units on healthcare goods and services, including the healthcare goods and services provided directly to individual persons as well as collective healthcare services.

Health care financing schemes

'Healthcare financing schemes' means types of financing arrangements through which people obtain health services, including both direct payments by households for services and goods and third-party financing arrangements. The following main items are defined:

- government schemes, which means healthcare financing schemes whose characteristics are determined by law or by the government and where a separate budget is set for the programme and a government unit that has an overall responsibility for it;
- compulsory contributory health insurance scheme, which means a financing arrangement to ensure access to healthcare for specific population groups through mandatory participation determined by law or by the government and eligibility based on the payment of health insurance contributions by or on behalf of the individuals concerned;
- compulsory medical savings accounts (MSA), which means savings accounts that are legally compulsory, whereby the basic method for fund-raising and some issues concerning the use of the account to pay for health services are regulated by government, and where there is no pooling across individuals, except for family members;
- voluntary health insurance schemes, which means schemes based upon the purchase of a health insurance policy, which is not made compulsory by government and where insurance premiums may be directly or indirectly subsidised by the government;
- non-profit institutions financing schemes, which means non-compulsory financing arrangements and programmes with non-contributory benefit entitlement that are based on donations from the general public, the government or corporations;
- enterprise financing schemes, which means primarily arrangements where enterprises directly provide or finance health services for their employees without the involvement of an insurance-type scheme;

- household out-of-pocket payment, which means a direct payment for healthcare goods and services from the household primary income or savings, where the payment is made by the user at the time of the purchase of goods or the use of the services. A report summarising some of the main findings from a supplementary questionnaire on sources and methodology for OOP payments and current practices of OOP reporting in SHA can be found as an annex.
- rest of the world financing schemes, which means financial arrangements involving or managed by institutional units that are resident abroad, but who collect, pool resources and purchase healthcare goods and services on behalf of residents, without transiting their funds through a resident scheme.

Health care providers

Healthcare providers means the organisations and actors that deliver healthcare goods and services as their primary activity, as well as those for which healthcare provision is only one among a number of activities. The following main items are defined:

- hospitals, which means the licensed establishments that are primarily engaged in providing medical, diagnostic and treatment services that include physician, nursing and other health services to inpatients and the specialised accommodation services required by inpatients and which may also provide day care, outpatient and home healthcare services;
- residential long-term care facilities, which means establishments that are primarily engaged in providing residential long-term care that combines nursing, supervisory or other types of care as required by the residents, where a significant part of the production process and the care provided is a mix of health and social services with the health services being largely at the level of nursing care in combination with personal care services;
- providers of ambulatory healthcare, which means establishments that are primarily engaged in providing healthcare services directly to outpatients who do not require inpatient services, including both offices of general medical practitioners and medical specialists and establishments specialising in the treatment of day-cases and in the delivery of home care services;
- providers of ancillary services, which means establishments that provide specific ancillary type of services directly to outpatients under the supervision of health professionals and not covered within the episode of treatment by hospitals, nursing care facilities, ambulatory care providers or other providers;
- retailers and other providers of medical goods, which means establishments whose primary activity is the retail sale of medical goods to the general public for individual or household consumption or utilisation, including fitting and repair done in combination with sale;
- providers of preventive care, which means organisations that primarily provide collective preventive programmes and campaigns/public health programmes for specific groups of individuals or the population-at-large, such as health promotion and protection agencies or public health institutes as well as specialised establishments providing primary preventive care as their principal activity;
- providers of healthcare system administration and financing means establishments that are primarily engaged in the regulation of the activities of agencies that provide healthcare and in the overall administration of the healthcare sector, including the administration of health financing;
- rest of the economy means other resident healthcare providers not elsewhere classified, including households as providers of personal home health services to family members, in cases where they correspond to social transfer payments granted for this purpose as well as all other industries that offer healthcare as a secondary activity;
- rest of the world providers means all non-resident units providing healthcare goods and services as well as those involved in health-related activities.

Data are presented in 3 summary (one-dimensional) tables and 3 cross-classification tables (2-dimensional tables).

Summary tables provide data on:

- Current expenditure by provider (ICHA-HP)
- Current expenditure by function (ICHA-HC)
- Current expenditure by financing scheme (ICHA-HF)

Cross-classification tables refer to:

- **HC x HP: Health care expenditure by function and provider:** data on which type of health care goods and services are supplied by which health care provider;
- **HC x HF: Health care expenditure by function and by financing scheme:** data on how are the different types of services and goods financed;
- **HP x HF: Health care expenditure by provider and by financing scheme**: data on from which health care provider and under which particular financing scheme are the services and goods purchased.

Annexes:
Methodological developments in the areas of long-term care and out-of-pocket payments

3.5. Statistical unit

The economy of a country is the outcome of the activity of a very large number of units which carry out numerous transactions of various kinds for purposes of production, finance, insurance, redistribution and consumption. The units and groupings of units used in the accounts must be defined with reference to the kind of economic analysis for which they are intended. To analyse the process of production, it is essential to select units which bring out relationships of a technico-economic nature; to analyse flows affecting financial transactions it is essential to select units which make it possible to study relationships among economic agents.

Statistical and administrative sources refer usually to institutional units active in providing health (care) services to the population. In the description of the financing of health care the units mainly refer to those involved in the process of paying for the services delivered for consumption. Expenditure refers to the payments related to final consumption of all goods and services by the domestic population. (In the majority of countries health care services provided to foreigners cannot be separated and are included in the domestic consumption).

In the health care expenditure data collection three approaches are possible. Data collection can be built starting either from the financing, or from the provider side or from the functional side. Depending on the information source available various elements can be used as statistical unit. It may be an observation unit on which information is received and statistics are compiled or an analytical unit which statisticians create by splitting or combining observation units with the help of estimations or imputations in order to supply more detailed and/or homogenous data than would otherwise be possible.

3.6. Statistical population

The data aim at providing a complete overview of expenditure on health care goods and services consumed by the domestic population and produced by providers of health care, from whichever source this consumption is financed.

3.7. Reference area

European Union Member States, EFTA countries (Norway, Liechtenstein, Iceland, Switzerland) and Bosnia and Herzegovina provide data for Health Care Expenditures

3.8. Coverage - Time

According to the Regulation, the first mandatry transmission was for 2014 reference year. Historical data, subject to gentleman's agreement, was also reported by many countries. However, the availability varies across countries and classifications.

3.9. Base period

Not applicable

4. Unit of measure

Top

Current expenditure data are presented according to following units:

- expenditure amount in millions of euro
- expenditure amount in millions of national currency
- expenditure amount in millions of PPS
- percentage of GDP
- amount in euro per capita

- amount in national currency per capita
- amount in PPS per capita
- percentage of current health expenditure (CHE)

5. Reference Period

Top

Calendar year

6. Institutional Mandate

Top

6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

Countries submit data to Eurostat on the basis of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/359 of 4 March 2015 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards statistics on healthcare expenditure and financing.

Derogations have been granted on specific variables to the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Romania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the basis of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/365 of 4 March 2015 granting derogations to certain Member States with respect to the transmission of statistics pursuant to Regulation (EC) 1338/2008 of the European parliament and of the Council, as regards statistics on healthcare expenditure and financing. The last granted derogation ended on March 2019.

Data collection takes place in agreement with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Common definitions and data specifications are used in the data collection.

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

Data collection takes place in agreement with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

7. Confidentiality

Top

7.1. Confidentiality - policy

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (recital 24 and Article 20(4)) of 11 March 2009 (OJ L 87, p. 164), stipulates the need to establish common principles and guidelines ensuring the confidentiality of data used for the production of European statistics and the access to those confidential data with due account for technical developments and the requirements of users in a democratic society.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Not applicable

8. Release policy

Top

8.1. Release calendar

Not applicable

8.2. Release calendar access

Not applicable

8.3. Release policy - user access

In line with the Community legal framework and the European Statistics Code of Practice Eurostat disseminates European statistics on Eurostat's website (see item 10 - 'Accessibility and clarity') respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably. The detailed arrangements are governed by the Eurostat protocol on impartial access to Eurostat data for users.

9. Frequency of dissemination

Top

Annual

10. Accessibility and clarity

Top

10.1. Dissemination format - News release

Not available

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

Statistics Explained; data are also used in various other publications.

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

Please consult free data on-line

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

Not applicable

10.5. Dissemination format - other

None

10.6. Documentation on methodology

Please consult the methodological information per country available in *Annex*

10.7. Quality management - documentation

Not available.

11. Quality management

Top

11.1. Quality assurance

Eurostat and National authorities responsible for SHA data collection are working to ensure that the statistical practices used to compile national health accounts are in compliance with SHA methodological requirements and that good practices in the field are being followed, according to the methodology underlined in the *SHA 2011 Manual*.

11.2. Quality management - assessment

The quality of the data is subject to the way, in which health care provision is organised in countries, and which information is available to and collected by the respective institutions.

Member States and Eurostat are continuously working to maintain and improve the quality and the comparability of SHA data.

12. Relevance

Top

12.1. Relevance - User Needs

Health accounts are increasingly expected to provide inputs (along with other statistical information) into improved analytical tools to monitor and assess health system performance. One high priority is to develop reliable, timely data that is comparable both across countries and over time. This is indispensable for tracking trends in health spending and the factors driving it, which can in turn be used to compare it across countries and to project how it will grow in the future.

Health accounts are thus used in two main ways: internationally, where the emphasis is on a selection of internationally comparable expenditure data, and nationally, with more detailed analyses of health care spending and a greater emphasis on comparisons over time. Health accounts are crucial for both of these.

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

Not available

12.3. Completeness

All the information as required by the Regulations (see point 6.1) has been disseminated by Eurostat.

13. Accuracy

Top

13.1. Accuracy - overall

Accuracy of SHA data is linked to and depends on the accuracy of the data received from the countries. Data sources are mainly administrative and register-based data, only a small percentage of the figures come from surveys or other means. Accordingly, for SHA data collection, accuracy deals with problems of coverage as the main possible source of errors. For the detailed information on sources used by countries see the *Methodological information per country* in the *Annex*.

13.2. Sampling error

Not applicable

13.3. Non-sampling error

Not applicable

14. Timeliness and punctuality

Top

14.1. Timeliness

Member States are required to transmit their data to Eurostat in compliance with the Commission Regulation 359/2015 transmission deadlines, subject to derogations.

Data and reference metadata for the reference year N shall be transmitted to Eurostat by 30 April N+2.

14.2. Punctuality

Nearly all countries participating to SHA data collections are currently able to meet the legal deadlines for transmissions of data and metadata (see paragraph 14.1, as reference).

15. Coherence and comparability

Top

15.1. Comparability - geographical

The comparability is insured by the application of common definitions (System of Health Accounts SHA2011).

15.2. Comparability - over time

By using a common framework, the System of Health Accounts SHA2011, data can be comparable over time.

For countries that provide only short time series it is difficult to determine the comparability over time.

More detailed information on per-country comparability issues is provided in the *Methodological Information* of each country in the Annex.

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

None

15.4. Coherence - internal

The data are consistent

16. Cost and Burden

Top

Not available

17. Data revision

Top

17.1. Data revision - policy

National data are revised according to national schedules (see methodological information per country in the Annex), and revisions are applied to Eurostat's online database as soon as they become available to Eurostat.

17.2. Data revision - practice

In case a country sends new data for previous years the data set for this country is updated.

18. Statistical processing

Top

18.1. Source data

Data are collected through the joint health accounts questionnaire (JHAQ) that countries submit to Eurostat during the annual data collection exercise. For compiling the JHAQ, countries use data from their national health account registries which comprise but are not limited to data that are based on different statistical sources:

- specific surveys performed for healthcare activities;
- household budget survey;
- administrative sources (registers);
- data collected for the purpose of national accounts;
- data information systems available in health (and other) ministries / departments as well as other agencies involved in health care.

The different sources may lead to differences in the coverage of time series, data validity, reliability and comparability. Furthermore, it may not always be possible to have the health care system being consistently defined across data sources.

For expenditure calculated as share of GDP, the national GDP in euro as available in the EUROSTAT database is used. Expenditure per capita is calculated using the corresponding national (average) population data. Expenditure data expressed in PPS is calculated using the corresponding national data as collected by the National Accounts department in EUROSTAT.

Please note that some of the data sources used nationally may not have been initially intended to be used for statistical purposes, and that the initial purpose of a data source may differ across countries. Both facts may influence the comparability of results.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Annual

18.3. Data collection

Data are collected through the joint health accounts questionnaire (JHAQ) that countries submit to Eurostat during the annual data collection exercise.

18.4. Data validation

Consistency checks are carried out in co-operation with OECD and WHO health accountants. Principally the consistency of all the subtotals at all levels of aggregation are checked against the relevant totals. All identical items are checked for consistency across the various tables. Plausibility of values is checked (as far as possible) against documentation provided in the metadata and if possible against other countries. Also the development in time is checked for consistency (e.g. against the metadata provided by the country).

18.5. Data compilation

All transactions are to be calculated on accrual principles, meaning that the expenditure data relate to all transactions or activities carried out during the calendar year for which data are reported, irrespective of the date of payment for these services.

18.6. Adjustment

No adjustment is needed

19. Comment

Top

EU aggregates are disseminated for 2014, 2015 and 2016 reference years. However, the EU aggregate for 2016 is calculated using the total health expenditure provided by Malta in 2015. As soon as the 2016 data for Malta are available, the 2016 aggregate will be recalculated and the "Estimated" flag removed.

Related metadata

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eurostat

Income and living conditions (ilc)

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

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1. Contact

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1.1. Contact organisation	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
1.2. Contact organisation unit	F4: Quality of life
1.5. Contact mail address	2920 Luxembourg LUXEMBOURG

2. Metadata update

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2.1. Metadata last certified	17/10/2017
2.2. Metadata last posted	17/10/2017
2.3. Metadata last update	17/10/2017

3. Statistical presentation

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3.1. Data description

The domain "Income and living conditions" covers four topics: people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, income distribution and monetary poverty, living conditions and material deprivation, which are again structured into collections of indicators on specific topics.

The collection "People at risk of poverty or social exclusion" houses main indicator on risk of poverty or social inclusion included in the Europe 2020 strategy as well as the intersections between sub-populations of all Europe 2020 indicators on poverty and social exclusion.

The collection "Income distribution and monetary poverty" houses collections of indicators relating to poverty risk, poverty risk of working individuals as well as the distribution of income.

The collection "Living conditions" hosts indicators relating to characteristics and living conditions of households, characteristics of the population according to different breakdowns, health and labour conditions, housing conditions as well as childcare related indicators.

The collection "Material deprivation" covers indicators relating to economic strain, durables, housing deprivation and environment of the dwelling.

3.2. Classification system

The EU-SILC results are produced in accordance with the relevant international classification systems. The main classifications used are: ISCED 2011 for the level of education, ISCO (88(COM) and 08(COM) from 2011) for occupation and NACE (Rev.1.1 and Rev. 2 from 2008) for economic activity.

3.3. Coverage - sector

Not applicable

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

Income:

The total disposable income of a household is calculated by adding together the personal income received by all of household members plus income received at household level. Missing income information is imputed.

Disposable household income includes:

- all income from work (employee wages and self-employment earnings)
- private income from investment and property
- transfers between households
- all social transfers received in cash including old-age pensions

Note:Some of the income components are mandatory only from 2007: Imputed rent, Interest paid on mortgage, Employer's social insurance contributions. From the 2007 year on, all countries have to supply gross income information.

The current definition of total household disposable income used for the calculation of EU-SILC based indicators excludes:

- imputed rent - i.e. money that one saves on full (market) rent by living in one's own accommodation or in accommodation rented at a price that is lower than the market rent,
- non monetary income components, in particular value of goods produced for own consumption, social transfers in kind and non-cash employee income except company cars.

Equivalence scale:

To take into account the impact of differences in household size and composition, the total disposable household income is "equivalised". The equivalised income attributed to each member of the household is calculated by dividing the total disposable income of the household by the equivalisation factor. Equivalisation factors can be determined in various ways. Eurostat applies an equivalisation factor calculated according to the OECD-modified scale first proposed in 1994 - which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first person aged 14 or more, a weight of 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or more and a weight of 0.3 to persons aged 0-13.

Household definition:

A 'private household' means "a person living alone or a group of people who live together in the same private dwelling and share expenditures, including the joint provision of the essentials of living". EU-SILC implementing regulation number 1983/2003 on updated definitions, defines households in terms of sharing household expenses and (for non-permanent members) in terms of duration of stay and (for temporarily absent members) in terms of duration of absence.

Household type:

A common classification was developed by Eurostat for use in data collection surveys including ECHP, LFS, HBS and EU-SILC as well as the subsequent presentation of indicators relating to income, housing, education, healthcare, etc. Rather than focussing on "couples" and/or "families", the classification is constructed by reference to the numbers of adult members, their age and gender, and the numbers of dependent children living with them. This is reproduced below:

Type of household

Total

All households without dependent children

Single person household

One adult male

One adult female

One adult older than 65 years

One adult aged between 0 and 64 years

Two adults, no dependent children, younger than 65 years

Two adults, no dependent children, at least one aged 65 years and over

Three or more adults, no dependent children

All households with dependent children

Single parent with a least one dependent child

Two adults with one dependent child

Two adults with two dependent children

Two adults with three or more dependent children

Three or more adults with dependent children

Dependent children were in the past defined as all persons aged less than 16, plus those economically inactive persons aged 16-24 living with at least one of their parents. Now a slightly different definition is used: All persons aged less then 18 are considered as dependent children, plus those economically inactive aged 18-24 living with at least one of their parents.

Activity status:

Under EU-SILC respondents are asked to declare the number of months of year spent in a list of activity statuses (cross-sectional part).

The following classification of most frequent activity status is established:

Most frequent activity status
Employed
Employees
Employed persons except employees
Not employed
Unemployed
Retired
Other inactive

For the 'in work poverty risk indicators', an individual is considered as having a particular activity status if he/she has spent more than half of the reference year in that status. For the pensions indicator 'aggregate replacement ratio' only persons who have spent the total reported time in the relevant activity status are considered.

Education level:
Under EU-SILC, the attainment levels of individuals are classified according to the 'International Standard Classification of Education' version of 2011.

000 Less than primary education
100 Primary education
200 Lower secondary education
300 Upper secondary education (not further specified)
Only for people 16-34:
34 General education
340 without distinction of direct access to tertiary education
342 partial level completion and without direct access to tertiary education
343 level completion, without direct access to tertiary education
344 level completion, with direct access to tertiary education
35 Vocational education
350 without distinction of direct access to tertiary education
352 partial level completion and without direct access to tertiary education
353 level completion, without direct access to tertiary education
354 level completion, with direct access to tertiary education
400 Post-secondary non-tertiary education (not further specified)
Only for people 16-34:
440 General education
450 Vocational education
500 Short cycle tertiary
600 Bachelor or equivalent
700 Master or equivalent
800 Doctorate or equivalent

Occupation:
Under EU-SILC, the occupational status of individuals is classified according to the 'International Standard Classification of Occupations' (from 2011 version from 2008).

3.5. Statistical unit

Households and household members.

3.6. Statistical population

The EU-SILC target population in each country consists of all persons living in private households. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population.

3.7. Reference area

European Union and neighbouring countries:

- Aggregates: EU-28, EU-27, EU-15, NMS-12, euro area
- Countries: EU-Member States, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey

3.8. Coverage - Time

The length of the time series can vary depending on the indicator concerned.

The primary source of the data from 1994 to 2001 was the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) for the then 15 Member States and national databases (mainly from Household Budget Surveys) for other countries.

The ECHP expired in 2001 and was replaced by European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). EU-SILC was launched in the countries in different times:

2003: BE, DK, EL, IE, LU, AT, NO

2004: EE, ES, FR, IT, PT, FI, SE, IS

2005: CZ, DE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, SI, SK, UK

2006: BG, TR

2007: RO

2008: CH

2010: HR

During the transition between the end of ECHP and start of EU-SILC (up to 2007 in some countries) data was provided by NSI's from national sources (with some breaks in series due to lack of information, transition from national data source to EU-SILC etc.).

3.9. Base period

Not applicable

4. Unit of measure

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Most indicators are reported as rates. Some are reported in other units (e.g. numbers, monetary units, etc.)

5. Reference Period

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The various statistics are generally presented on an annual basis (the survey year, whatever the underlying income reference period), although certain longitudinal indicators may cover a longer period (e.g. 4 years).

The income reference period in EU-SILC is a fixed 12-month period (such as the previous calendar or tax year) for all countries except UK for which the income reference period is the current year and IE for which the survey is continuous and income is collected for the last twelve months.

Other data is typically collected on the date of the survey.

6. Institutional Mandate

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6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

Data collection

The ECHP (European Community Household Panel) survey was operated under a gentleman's agreement. Its successor, the EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) instrument, operates under a framework regulation of the Council and the Parliament and a series of Commission implementing regulations. During the transition period, data was also collected under a gentleman's agreement from national sources.

The EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) project was launched in 2003, on the basis of a 'gentlemen's agreement' in six MS (Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, and Austria) as well as in Norway. EU-SILC now operates under a framework Regulation of the Council and the Parliament (Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003) and a series of Commission implementing Regulations.

- The Framework Regulations (regulation CE 1177/2003 of European parliament and Council adopted on 16 June 2003 and published in the OJ on 3 July 2003
- Regulation CE 1553/2005 of EP and Council adopted on 7 September 2005 and published in the OJ on 30 September 2005
- Regulation CE 1980/2003 on definitions published in the OJ on 21 October 2003
- Regulation CE 1981/2003 on fieldwork aspect and imputation procedures published in the OJ on 21 October 2003
- Regulation CE 1982/2003 on sampling and tracing rules published in the OJ on 21 October 2003
- Regulation CE 1983/2003 on the list of target primary variables published in the OJ on 7 November 2003
- Regulation CE 28/2004 on the content of intermediate and final quality reports published in the OJ on 5 January 2004
- Regulation CE 16/2004 on the list of target secondary variables relating to the intergenerational transmission of poverty published in the OJ on 6 January 2004
- Regulation CE 13/2005 on the list of target secondary variables relating to the social participation published in the OJ on 6 January 2005
- Regulation CE 315/2006 on the list of target secondary variables relating to the housing conditions published in the OJ on 22 February 2006

- Regulation CE 215/2007 on the list of target secondary variables relating to over-indebtedness and financial exclusion published in the OJ on 28 February 2007
- Regulation CE 362/2008 on the list of target secondary variables relating to material deprivation published in the OJ on 14 April 2008
- Regulation CE 646/2009 on the list of target secondary variables relating to intra-household sharing of resources published in the OJ on 23 July 2009
- Regulation CE 481/2010 on the list of target secondary variables relating to intergenerational transmission of disadvantages published in the OJ on 2 June 2010
- Regulation CE 1157/2010 on the list of target secondary variables relating to housing conditions published in the OJ on 9 December 2010
- Regulation CE 62/2012 on the list of target secondary variables relating to well-being published in the OJ on 24 January 2012
- Regulation CE 112/2013 on the list of target secondary variables relating to material deprivation in the OJ on 7 Febuary 2013
- Regulation CE 67/2014 on the list of target secondary variables relating to social and cultural participation and material deprivation in the OJ on 27 January 2014
- Regulation CE 245/2015 on the list of target secondary variables relating to access to services in the OJ on 16 Febuary 2015
- Regulation CE 114/2016 on the list of target secondary variables relating to health and children's health in the OJ on 28 January 2016
- Regulation CE 310/2017 on the list of target secondary variables relating to material deprivation, well-being and housing difficulties in the OJ on 22 February 2017

Indicators

At the Laeken European Council in December 2001, Heads of State and Government endorsed a first set of common statistical indicators of social exclusion and poverty that are subject to a continuing process of refinement by the Indicators Sub-group (ISG) of the Social Protection Committee (SPC). These indicators are an essential element in the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) to monitor the progress of Member States in the fight against poverty and social exclusion. The European Council adopted in March 2006 a new framework for the social protection and social inclusion process. While EU countries have different policies in the area of social inclusion, pensions, health and long-term care, they have agreed common objectives in this area, as well as common indicators so that they can compare best practices and measure progress. A set of 14 headline indicators is complemented by specific indicators relating to three main areas: poverty and social exclusion, pensions, and health and long-term care. The list of indicators was approved in 2006, and updated for health in 2008 and for material deprivation and housing in 2009.

At the European Council held on 17 June 2010, the Member states' Heads of State and Government endorsed a new EU strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, known as the Europe 2020 strategy. The strategy will help Europe to recover from the crisis and come out stronger, both internally and at the international level, by boosting competitiveness, productivity, growth potential, social cohesion and economic convergence. The poverty issue is a milestone in the Europe 2020 strategy. One of the headline targets is "Reduction of poverty by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion".

For more information on policy developments, refer to the European Commission's website.

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

Not applicable

7. Confidentiality

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7.1. Confidentiality - policy

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (recital 24 and Article 20(4)) of 11 March 2009 (OJ L 87, p. 164), stipulates the need to establish common principles and guidelines ensuring the confidentiality of data used for the production of European statistics and the access to those confidential data with due account for technical developments and the requirements of users in a democratic society.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

EU-SILC microdata do not contain any administrative information such as names or addresses that would allow direct identification. For more details see access to microdata

In order to ensure disclosure control and confidentiality of EU-SILC microdata when disseminating them to the researchers via the UDB, some variables collected were removed or changed. On the other hand, in order to ease the use of the data, some variables were added. For more details see: User Database (UDB)

Publication rules:

- An estimate should not be published if it is based on fewer than 20 sample observations or if the non-response for the item concerned exceeds 50%.
- An estimate should be published with a flag if it is based on 20 to 49 sample observations or if non-response for the item concerned exceeds 20% and is lower or equal to 50%.
- An estimate shall be published in the normal way when based on 50 or more sample observations and the item's non-response does not exceed 20%.

The following flags will be used:

i see explanatory text (metadata in Eurobase)

b break in series (i.e. change of source or change of methodology from that used in preceding year)

s Eurostat estimate

u unreliable (i.e. due to small sample size)

p provisional

8. Release policy

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8.1. Release calendar

There is no special release calendar. Indicators based on national SILC data are published soon after its delivery and acceptance. In general it takes place in the course of year N+1 (where N = year of data collection) in case of indicators based on cross-sectional data and starting from the second half of year N+1 in case of indicators based on longitudinal data.

EU aggregates and indicators for all countries based on SILC cross-sectional data for year are published by mid-December of year N+1 at the latest, while EU aggregates and indicators for all countries based on SILC longitudinal data are published by mid-April N+2.

8.2. Release calendar access

Not applicable.

8.3. Release policy - user access

In line with the Community legal framework and the European Statistics Code of Practice Eurostat disseminates European statistics on Eurostat's website (see item 10 - 'Accessibility and clarity') respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably. The detailed arrangements are governed by the Eurostat protocol on impartial access to Eurostat data for users.

9. Frequency of dissemination

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Annual

10. Accessibility and clarity

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10.1. Dissemination format - News release

News releases on-line

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

PDF versions of publications are published online

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

Please consult free data on-line
Income and living conditions

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

Due to the confidential character of the EU-SILC microdata, direct access to the anonymised data is only provided by means of research contracts. Access is in principle restricted to universities, research institutes, national statistical institutes, central banks inside the EU, as well as to the European Central Bank. Individuals cannot be granted direct access. Contact point: estat-microdataaccess@ec.europa.eu

Microdata release:

- cross-sectional data 01/03/N+2 (N = year of data collection)
- longitudinal data 01/08/N+2

For more information refer to access to microdata

10.5. Dissemination format - other

Internet address: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

10.6. Documentation on methodology

ECHP:

- European Community Household Panel: Volume 1 - Survey methodology and implementation (published 1999)
- ECHP: Selected indicators from 1995 wave (published 1999)
- European Social Statistics: Income Poverty & Social Exclusion (published 2001)
- European Social Statistics: IP&SE 2nd report (published 2003)

EU-SILC:

- The Framework Regulations (regulation CE 1177/2003 of European parliament and Council adopted on 16 June 2003 and published in the OJ on 3 July 2003
- Regulation CE 1553/2005 of EP and Council adopted on 7 September 2005 and published in the OJ on 30 September 2005
- Regulation CE 1980/2003 on definitions published in the OJ on 21 October 2003
- Regulation CE 1981/2003 on fieldwork aspect and imputation procedures published in the OJ on 21 October 2003
- Regulation CE 1982/2003 on sampling and tracing rules published in the OJ on 21 October 2003
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- Regulation CE 215/2007 on the list of target secondary variables relating to over-indebtedness and financial exclusion published in the OJ on 28 February 2007
- Regulation CE 362/2008 on the list of target secondary variables relating to material deprivation published in the OJ on 14 April 2008
- Regulation CE 646/2009 on the list of target secondary variables relating to intra-household sharing of resources published in the OJ on 23 July 2009
- Regulation CE 481/2010 on the list of target secondary variables relating to intergenerational transmission of disadvantages published in the OJ on 2 June 2010
- Regulation CE 1157/2010 on the list of target secondary variables relating to housing conditions published in the OJ on 9 December 2010
- Regulation CE 62/2012 on the list of target secondary variables relating to well-being published in the OJ on 24 January 2012
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the OJ on 7 Febuary 2013
- Regulation CE 67/2014 on the list of target secondary variables relating to social and cultural participation and material deprivation in the OJ on 27 January 2014
- Regulation CE 245/2015 on the list of target secondary variables relating to access to services in the OJ on 16 Febuary 2015
- Regulation CE 114/2016 on the list of target secondary variables relating to health and children's health in the OJ on 28 January 2016
- Regulation CE 310/2017 on the list of target secondary variables relating to material deprivation, well-being and housing difficulties in the OJ on 22 February 2017

Detailed guidelines of EU-SILC (Doc 065 Description of target variables: Reconsiled files) can be found on CIRCABC:

- EU-SILC Guidelines
- Methodological Paper on EU-SILC datasets (Detailed description of indicators)
- EU-SILC methodology Wiki

10.7. Quality management - documentation

- Regulation CE 28/2004 on the content of intermediate and final quality reports published in the OJ on 5 January 2004
- Comparative EU Quality Reports are available on Eurostat website: EU Quality Reports
- National Quality Reports are available on Eurostat website: National Quality Reports

11. Quality management

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11.1. Quality assurance

EU-SILC is based on a framework Regulation (1177/2003) that defines the scope, definitions, time reference, characteristics of the data, data required, sampling, sample sizes, transmission of data, publication, access for scientific purposes, financing, reports and studies. In addition, Eurostat and Member States have developed the technical aspects of the instrument, in particular one Regulation on 'Quality Reports' (28/2004).

Eurostat and Member States have carried out several methodological studies on different areas. The following is a non-exhaustive list of the topics analysed: household definition, negative income, imputation techniques, treatment of lump sum, Imputed rent, status of private pension plans in income, mode of data collection, administrative versus survey data, comparison with other sources (LFS, NA, HBS...).

11.2. Quality management - assessment

Output standardisation is achieved by defining the format (list and content of target variables, data format) and the timetable of data transmission. This is complemented by Eurostat consistency, integrity checks on the micro data so that minimum output quality standard is reached. The access to the EU database is also ruled by Regulation so that accessibility of output for researchers is guaranteed. In addition, countries should report to Eurostat on any deviation from the standard.

Data are accompanied with quality reports analysing the accuracy, coherence and comparability of the data. Detailed information on quality documentation is presented above under 10.7.

12. Relevance

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12.1. Relevance - User Needs

EU-SILC the main users are:

- Institutional users like other Commission services, other European institutions (such as the ECB), national administrations (mainly those in charge of the monitoring of social protection and social inclusion), or other international organisations;
- Statistical users in Eurostat or in Member States National Statistical Institutes to feed sectoral or transversal publications such as the Annual Progress Report on the Lisbon Strategy (structural indicators), the Sustainable Development Strategy monitoring report, the Eurostat yearbook and various pocketbooks, among other reports;

- Researchers having access to microdata;
- End users - including the media - interested in living conditions and social cohesion in the EU.

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

A satisfaction survey of users of EU-SILC was conducted in 2010. 68 users of EU-SILC responded to the user survey. Forthe majority, both aggregates and micro-data were important or essential in their work irrespective of the purpose of their use. Moreover, the frequency of use of the statistics was high, particularly for anonymized cross-sectional micro-data. The survey has shown that EU-SILC is of very high relevance for users.

The use of the ad-hoc modules was less widespread than the use of the primary variables. Nevertheless there was high interest to repeat these modules in order to have the possibility of comparing data over time The EU-SILC's legal basis specifies that the variables covered by the modules are to be collected every four years or less frequently. As stated above the modules of 2011 and 2012 will cover topics very similar to those of 2005 and 2007 respectively.

The overall quality of EU-SILC data was rated as adequate to good. Among the various dimensions, coherence was rated highest for both micro-data and aggregated statistics. Accuracy was the most important aspect for users and scored highly in the quality assessment.

Comparability across countries for aggregated data was the least appreciated factor, being rated 'Adequate', but it was very important for users. The users also considered the metadata provided about differences between national practices and methods as insufficient. Timeliness also needed improvement according to the users but this should not be achieved at the expense of accuracy.

The quality of micro-data received slightly lower scores. Users were least satisfied with their completeness. However, it appears that they labelled as lack of completeness the absence from EU-SILC of variables that they would like to have data about, rather than the unavailability of data required by legislation. Moreover, some users emphasized their strong need for more detailed micro-data which is not possible under the current legal framework and that the current procedure to obtain access to the micro-data is cumbersome.

Although Eurostat provides full documentation on both cross-sectional and longitudinal micro-data to users, some of them considered the information on longitudinal data not sufficient. A few users stated that longitudinal data are often difficult to use and that they do not understand how the weights were constructed and how to use them for panel data analysis. Another issue was the inability to link the information of the cross-sectional and longitudinal components, which, some users believe, limits the utility of the data. However, this lack of linkage is due to legal provisions.

Poverty, well being, material deprivation and child poverty, the particular topics that Eurostat indicated as potential areas of expansion of EU-SILC, attracted the attention of many users, showing Eurostat's good understanding of their needs. Most of them considered additional breakdowns of the disseminated poverty indicators as most important. Additionally, needs expressed spontaneously by users referred most to data on income and benefits but also to household characteristics, health, social and living conditions, education and labour status characteristics.

Finally, users were satisfied with overall quality of the service delivered by Eurostat, which encompasses data quality and the supporting service provided to them.

12.3. Completeness

The geographical coverage of EU-SILC by year is explained above under 3.8.

EU-SILC may exclude small parts of the national territory amounting to no more than 2% of the national population and the national territories. National territories that may be excluded include the French Overseas Departments and territories, the Dutch West Frisian Islands, with the exception of Texel, the all Irish offshore islands with the exception of Achill, Bull, Cruit, Gorumna, Inishnee, Lettermore, Lettermullan and Valentia, and finally the Scotland north of the Caledonian Canal, the Scilly Islands.

EU-SILC covers only people living in private households (all persons aged 16 and over within the household are eligible for the operation), i.e. persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population.

13. Accuracy

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13.1. Accuracy - overall

According to the Regulation 1982/2003 on sampling and tracing rules, for all components of EU-SILC (whether survey or register based), the cross-sectional and longitudinal (initial sample) data are to be based on a nationally representative probability sample of the population residing in private households within the country, irrespective of language, nationality or legal residence status. The sampling frame and methods of sample selection should ensure that every individual and household in the target population is assigned a known and non-zero probability of selection.

Regulation 1177/2003 defines the minimum effective sample sizes to be achieved, i.e. the actual sample sizes will have to be larger to the extent that the design effect exceeds 1.0 and to compensate for all kinds of non-response. Furthermore, the sample size refers to the number of valid households which are households for which, and for all members of which, all or nearly all the required information has been obtained. The allocation of the effective sample size is done according to the size of the country and ensuring minimum precision criteria for the key indicator at national level (absolute precision of the at-risk-of-poverty rate of 1%).

13.2. Sampling error

Standard errors of key indicators are commonly used as a measure of the reliability of data collected through sample survey. EU-SILC was designed to provide measure of at-risk-of-poverty rate with an absolute precision of about one point. The sample sizes were defined taking into account this accuracy requirement. Member States compute variance estimates for the main indicators; Linearisation, Jacknife and Bootstrap techniques are programmed.

For further information please consult the national and EU quality reports:

EU Quality Reports

National Quality Reports

13.3. Non-sampling error

The term 'non-sampling error' is a generic one that encompasses any errors other than sampling errors. The non-sampling errors discussed in this section are: coverage errors, measurement and processing errors, and non-response errors.

Coverage errors

Coverage errors are caused by the imperfections of a sampling frame for the target population of the survey.

In EU-SILC two main groups can be defined in terms of the sampling source used:

- Some countries have relied on household information from population registers. In order to make the best coverage of the target population, registers have to be updated frequently. It means any modification in the population (both people moving in and people moving out) must be reported as quickly as possible.
- Other countries have used Census databases in order to select addresses. The databases also have to be updated to represent the units that have come into being after the Census and thus ensure the cross-sectional representativeness of the sample.

A systematic source of coverage problems is the time lag between the reference date for the selection of the sample and the fieldwork period, which should be made the shortest.

In addition, some countries carried out EU-SILC as a sub-sample of the units (addresses) that successfully cooperated to other existing surveys. Assuming selective non-response in these surveys, this may entail selection bias (under-coverage).

Measurement and processing errors

Generally, measurement errors arise from the questionnaire, the interviewer, the interviewee and the data collection method used.

It is vital in a survey like EU-SILC, which collects a multitude of complex income components, that the questionnaire is constructed so that the interviewee can provide as quickly as possible all the correct information. It appears that most of the countries took care in designing the questionnaire. In particular, experiences from pilot surveys and/or former EU-SILC waves were used in order to optimize the data collection process. The questionnaires were also tested in order to identify potential sources of problems.

Due to the complexity and the sensitivity of the survey, the interviewees could not or did not want to give information about all their incomes. For instance, capital of self-employment income may have been under-reported. Besides, EU-SILC collects non-monetary income components (imputed rent, income from private use of company car...) that could have an unfamiliar terminology to some people. The risk of confusion on the information to report is then higher than with more conventional monetary income components.

Non-response errors

All surveys have to deal with non-response, i.e. information missing for some of the sample units. Unit non-response happens when no interview can be obtained, while item non-response does when only some of the items are missing. EU-SILC suffers from these two types of non-response:

- Unit non-response: when a household refuses to cooperate or is away during the fieldwork period. Other reasons can explain unit non-response: the questionnaire is lost; the household is unable to respond because of incapacity or illness... It may also happen that a person in a household refuses to cooperate although the household interview has been accepted ('individual' non-response).
- Item non-response: typically happens to questions the interviewee does not answer because he considers them personal or not easily understandable.

Non-response is a potential source of bias particularly if the non-responding units have specific survey patterns ('non-ignorable' non-response). For instance, one might expect persons with high incomes to be more reluctant to give income information to an interviewer, thus making the upper income class under-represented in the sample and the estimates downwardly biased.

The Commission Regulation 28/2004 has defined indicators aiming at measuring unit non-response in EU-SILC: Address contact rate (Ra), Household response rate (Rh), Individual response rate (Rp).

At this step, elaborate models controlling many external control variables are desirable in order to correct non-response. Most of the countries did apply either a standard post-stratification based on homogeneous response groups or a more sophisticated logistic regression model.

Individual non-response rate appears to be marginal. Most of the countries have actually imputed missing individual questionnaires.

Item non-response is high for some income components. It has been dealt with by imputation. The technique aims at 'filling the holes' in a distribution, so only unit non-response can be assumed. However, it has to be kept in mind imputed values are not exact values and underlain on a model that could not be the perfect fit of the reality.

Imputation can have a significant effect on the overall accuracy: it generally skews a sample distribution so estimates will be biased. Furthermore, variance estimates assuming that imputed values are exact ones will be generally biased. The impact of imputation on the EU-SILC data is difficult to assess as yet.

Total non-response of selected household/individuals is required to be below 40%.

Item non-response for non income variable is limited to 5%. When non-response in income components affects a subcomponent collected through interview, statistical imputation or modelling is required. This aspect is controlled in the datasets through imputation flags which represent the proportion of collected over recorded amounts.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

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14.1. Timeliness

Indicators based on national SILC data are published on Eurostat website soon after its delivery and acceptance. In general it takes place in the course of year N+1 (where N = year of data collection) in case of indicators based on cross-sectional data and starting from the second half of year N+1 in case of indicators based on longitudinal data.

EU aggregates and indicators for all countries based on SILC cross-sectional data for year are published by mid-December of year N+1 at the latest, while EU aggregates and indicators for all countries based on SILC longitudinal data are published by mid-April N+2.

In addition, anonymized EU cross-sectional microdata files to be used for research purposes are available on 01/03/N+2 and longitudinal ones on 01/08/N+2.

14.2. Punctuality

For information on punctuality of the national SILC data please consult the EU quality reports: EU Quality Reports

15. Coherence and comparability

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15.1. Comparability - geographical

To ensure comparability of data and/or indicators, i.e. to ensure quality of data as defined by Eurostat, EU-SILC has opted for an ex-ante output harmonization strategy.

When using output harmonization it is the goal that is determined, survey design and methods are flexible as long as the output requirements are met. Countries have to define suitable national concepts and measurement procedures with which the international concept can be portrayed. There are two different strategies depending on when the survey design is planned: with ex-ante harmonization, the surveys are created by the countries having in mind the output to produce; with ex-post harmonization, countries can adapt surveys already in place to produce comparable outcomes.

EU-SILC is based on a common framework defined by harmonized lists of target primary and secondary variables, common concepts, a recommended design, common requirements (for imputation, weighting, sampling errors calculation) and classifications aiming at maximising comparability of the information produced.

To anchor EU-SILC in the National Statistical System, survey design is flexible. The framework can be seen as a trade off in terms of standardisation of surveys leading to a good degree of comparability and flexibility allowing country's specificities to be taken into account in order to maximise quality of data. Eurostat and Member States work together to develop common guidelines and procedures aimed at maximising comparability.

The EU-SILC common framework aims ensuring standardisation at different levels.

1) Conceptual standardisation is achieved because the common concepts/definitions underlying each measure/variable, the scope and time reference are defined and documented.

2) Implementation and process standardisation is achieved by editing recommendations about collection unit to be considered, sample size to be achieved for each country, a recommended design for implementing EU-SILC (the so called 4-year rotational panel which almost all countries are using), common requirements for sampling and tracing rules for the longitudinal components, common requirement for imputation and weighting procedures. International classifications aiming at maximising comparability of the information produced are also enforced. Specific fieldwork aspects are also controlled by the framework: to limit the use of proxy interviews; to limit the use of controlled substitutions, to limit the interval between the end of the income reference period and the time of the interview, to limit to the extent for the total fieldwork of one-shot surveys, to define precise follow up rules of individuals and households in case of refusals, non-contact...

EU-SILC flexibility is a key aspect allowing for adaptation to national specificities in terms of infrastructure and measurement. The most important element of the flexibility is related to the data sources (administrative or interview) to be used. Eurostat encouraged the use of existing ones, whether they are surveys or registers. A second aspect of the flexibility is related to the survey and sampling design. The only constrain is that, for both, the cross-sectional and longitudinal components, all household and personal data have to be linkable at micro level. Countries can use survey vehicles already in place, set up a new survey possibly drawing on one recommended by Eurostat. Sampling design can draw on expertise for social survey at national level. The third element of flexibility relates to the measure of self-employment income for which the diversity of the source and practice did not allow to find common harmonised solutions.

15.2. Comparability - over time

Since 2005 comparability over time is ensured by a common data source (EU-SILC).

Due to transition between end-ECHP and start-EU-SILC, there are further disruptions in series between 2001 and 2005.

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

EU-SILC follows international standards: ISCO, NACE, ISCED, degree of urbanisation, Canberra recommendations for income data.

The sets of weights available in EU-SILC datasets have been obtained using calibration techniques which ensure basic coherence of estimates obtained from EU-SILC micro datasets and demographic counts.

Further coherence analysis with other surveys like Labour Force Survey or Household Budget Survey or other statistics as National Accounts and Social Protection Accounts can be found in the national quality reports: National Quality Reports

15.4. Coherence - internal

Not applicable

16. Cost and Burden

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EU-SILC was designed to keep respondent burden controlled so to avoid to high non-response rate and to ensure good quality of the information collected. The target is to limit the total length of interviewing household in average below 60 minutes. Significant decrease of interview duration is observed in countries using administrative data.

17. Data revision

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17.1. Data revision - policy

Errors, whether arising from input data or calculation methodology, are corrected as soon as possible following their identification, and replacement figures are published.

Data collection:

With effect from 2004, EU-SILC data collection is governed by a framework regulation of the Council and the Parliament and implementation regulations of the Commission. Changes in methodology are developed in collaboration with NSIs and are announced in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

Indicators:

The development of indicators under the Open Method of Coordination is a transparent, collaborative process with member states. The work of the Indicators Sub Group of the Social Protection Committee is ongoing to refine and develop the portfolio of indicators. Once agreement is reached on a revision to previous methodology, or an expansion to the list, this is implemented as rapidly as possible and the results on Eurobase and associated explanatory notes are updated.

17.2. Data revision - practice

Revisions of previously released EU-SILC data may happen in case major errors are identified in the data delivered or in their processing.

18. Statistical processing

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18.1. Source data

ECHP:

From 1994 to 2001, the major data source in this domain was the European Community Household Panel (ECHP). Between 2001 and 2005 there was a transitional period, during which national data were harmonized to compute the indicators in this domain.

EU-SILC:

In most cases participant countries launch EU-SILC from scratch with integrated cross-sectional and longitudinal elements (this is the Eurostat recommendation). Other countries use a combination of registers and interviews. Others seek to adapt existing national sources.

Precision requirements are set via the prescription of minimum effective sample sizes that are specified in the EU-SILC framework regulation 1177/2003. They should be carefully designed to ensure representativity - and are to be increased by participant countries to the extent that their national sample is not determined on a simple random basis, or to reflect likely levels of non-response, or to reflect any specific national requirements. Separate values are specified for the cross-sectional and longitudinal elements.

The minimum effective sample size for the cross-sectional element covers some 273,000 individuals living in 130,000 private households (LU: 3250, DE: 8250).

The longitudinal samples will be followed-up over time in accordance with tracing rules specified in EU-SILC implementation regulation 1982/2003.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Annually

18.3. Data collection

With effect from 2004, EU-SILC data collection is governed by a framework regulation of the Council and the Parliament and implementation regulations of the Commission. As for the year 2003, seven countries delivered EU-SILC data on voluntary basis.

Information can be collected either from registers or from interviews. For the interview, there are four different ways to collect the data: Paper-Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI), Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) which is the most used, Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) mainly used in countries where income data are extracted from registers, Self-administrated questionnaire. All collected data are confidential.

Eurostat receives the data only from National Statistical Institutes. They supply encrypted csv-files via eDamis. The transmissions take place in the course of year N+1 (where N = year of data collection) in case of cross-sectional data and in the second half of year N+1 in case of longitudinal data. Deadline for cross-sectional data is the end of November of year N+1, while deadline for longitudinal data is the end of March of year N+2.

18.4. Data validation

There is a comprehensive validation procedure applied prior to finalisation of the EU-SILC database for a particular cross-sectional and longitudinal "wave" (year of survey plus any re-working of prior year data). Source data is initially reviewed at national level. It is subsequently submitted to Eurostat for multilateral validation together with detailed quality report, following which bilateral contacts are pursued as necessary.

18.5. Data compilation

Estimates at aggregate level (e.g. EU-28) are calculated as the population-weighted arithmetic average of individual national figures.

18.6. Adjustment

Missing survey data is imputed using procedures specified in EU-SILC implementation regulation 1981/2003. This includes income data, household composition data and other elements.

19. Comment

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No notes

Related metadata

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Annexes

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ICT usage in households and by individuals (isoc_i)

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT

Download

1. Contact

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1.1. Contact organisation	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
1.2. Contact organisation unit	G4: Innovation and information society
1.5. Contact mail address	2920 Luxembourg LUXEMBOURG

2. Metadata update

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2.1. Metadata last certified	14/06/2017
2.2. Metadata last posted	01/09/2017
2.3. Metadata last update	01/09/2017

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3. Statistical presentation

3.1. Data description

Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The model questionnaire changes every year. The changes of questions in the MQ are required by the evolving situation of information and communication technologies.

Large part of the data collected are used in the context of the follow up of the Digital Single Market process (Monitoring the Digital Economy & Society 2016-2021). This conceptual framework follows the 2011 - 2015 benchmarking framework, the i2010 Benchmarking Framework and the eEurope 2005 Action Plan. ICT usage data are also used in the Consumer Conditions Scoreboard (purchases over the Internet) and in the Employment Guidelines (e-skills of individuals).

The aim of the European ICT surveys is the timely provision of statistics on individuals and households on the use of Information and Communication Technologies at European level. Data for this collection are supplied directly from the surveys with no separate treatment.

Coverage:

The characteristics to be provided are drawn from the following list of subjects:

- access to and use of ICTs by individuals and/or in households,
- use of the Internet and other electronic networks for different purposes by individuals and/or in households,
- ICT security and trust,
- ICT competence and skills,
- barriers to the use of ICT and the Internet,
- perceived effects of ICT usage on individuals and/or on households,
- use of ICT by individuals to exchange information and services with governments and public administrations (e-government),
- access to and use of technologies enabling connection to the Internet or other networks from anywhere at any time (ubiquitous connectivity).

Breakdowns (see details of available breakdowns)**:**

Relating to households:

- by region of residence (NUTS 1, optional: NUTS 2)
- by geographical location: less developed regions, transition regions, more developed regions
- by degree of urbanisation (till 2012: densely/intermediate/sparsely populated areas; from 2012: densely/thinly populated area, intermediate density area)
- by type of household
- by households net monthly income (optional)

Relating to individuals:

- by region of residence (NUTS1, optional: NUTS 2)
- by geographical location: less developed regions, transition regions, more developed regions
- by degree of urbanisation: (till 2012: densely/intermediate/sparsely populated areas; from 2012: densely/thinly populated area, intermediate density area)
- by gender
- by country of birth, country of citizenship (as of 2010, optional in 2010)
- by educational level: ISCED 1997 up to 2013 and ISCED 2011 from 2014 onwards.
- by occupation: manual, non-manual; ICT (coded by 2-digit ISCO categories)/non-ICT (optional: all 2-digit ISCO categories)
- by employment situation
- by age (in completed years and by groups)
- legal / de facto marital status (2011-2014, optional)

Regional breakdowns (NUTS) are available only for a selection of indicators disseminated in the regional tables in Eurobase (Regional Information society statistics by NUTS regions (isoc_reg):

- Households with access to the internet at home
- Households with broadband access
- Individuals who have never used a computer
- Individuals who used the internet, frequency of use and activities
- Individuals who used the internet for interaction with public authorities
- Individuals who ordered goods or services over the internet for private use
- Individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work

3.2. Classification system

NUTS, ISCO

ISCED 1997 up to 2013 and ISCED 2011 from 2014 onwards. The labels used in the Digital Economy and Society section (isoc) of Eurobase "Low formal education"/"Medium formal education"/"High formal education" refer to: Low formal education : At most lower secondary education [ISCED 0, 1, or 2]; Medium formal education: Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education [ISCED 3 or 4]; High formal education: Tertiary education [ISCED 5, 6, 7 or 8]

Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

3.3. Coverage - sector

The survey is a general population / household survey.

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

The household survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. Household level data and individuals data are broken down as described in point 3.1. Eurostat provides a model questionnaire on ICT usage in Households/by individuals which covers the following areas:

- Access to selected IC technologies (data collected at household level)
- Use of computers, location, frequency of use, activities (data collected at individual level)
- Use of the Internet (data collected at individual level)
- Internet commerce (data collected at individual level)
- e-skills; the mobile use of the Internet - ubiquitous connectivity; cloud computing, e-government; trust and security.

A detailed list of variables collected / disseminated in Eurobase is annually updated (see link in Annex); all variables collected in the framework of this survey can be found in the comprehensive database (ACCESS format) on the dedicated section.

Some definitions of socio-demographic background characteristics:

- Households covered are private households with at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years
- Nationals/citizenship, residence: see Report on Core Social Variables of Eurostat
- Degree of urbanisation: new classification applicable since 2012, see http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/miscellaneous/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_DEGURBA
- Geographical location: less developed regions / transition regions / more developed region: see http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cohesion-policy-indicators/context/cohesion-regions
- Status in employment, labour status: see Report on Core Social Variables of Eurostat (link above)
- high-medium-low education according to the highest ISCED level completed; starting from 2014, ISCED 2011 was implemented, for further details http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf

for details to all definitions see Methodological Manual

3.5. Statistical unit

Households and individuals.

3.6. Statistical population

The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years.

The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more).

3.7. Reference area

EU-Member States, Candidate countries, Iceland and Norway. EU aggregates are available.

For some indicators also data from other countries are disseminated (without validation by Eurostat).

3.8. Coverage - Time

Time series (annual data) are available from 2003 onwards.

The questions in the model questionnaire are adapted each year to measure the development of the use of ICT. Therefore not all variables have long time series. An overview of variables per year Variables collected - ICT usage in **households and by individuals** is published on the dedicated website/comprehensive databases.

3.9. Base period

Not applicable

4. Unit of measure

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The most common units published are
% of households, % of individuals

All units and breakdowns available are listed in the related descriptive documents on the dedicated section at the end of the page.

5. Reference Period

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In general, data refer to the first quarter of the reference year. For details see model questionnaires and country specific notes

6. Institutional Mandate

Top

6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

Indicators from these surveys are among others used for benchmarking purposes (see under point 3.1). A set of benchmarking indicators using statistical information is to be provided through the ESS.

Regulation 808/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 concerning Community statistics on the information society. The objective of this framework regulation is to establish a common framework for the systematic production of Community statistics on the Digital economy and society. Annual implementing regulations allow for some flexibility in the content of the surveys. Follow this link to see all relevant legal acts.

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

Not applicable.

7. Confidentiality

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7.1. Confidentiality - policy

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (recital 24 and Article 20(4)) of 11 March 2009 (OJ L 87, p. 164), stipulates the need to establish common principles and guidelines ensuring the confidentiality of data used for the production of European statistics and the access to those confidential data with due account for technical developments and the requirements of users in a democratic society.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Not applicable

8. Release policy

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8.1. Release calendar

The target date is December of the survey year.

8.2. Release calendar access

The planned release dates are announced some weeks in advance on the dedicated section Digital economy and society (after having informed the WG members).

8.3. Release policy - user access

In line with the Community legal framework and the European Statistics Code of Practice Eurostat disseminates European statistics on Eurostat's website respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably. The detailed arrangements are governed by the Eurostat protocol on impartial access to Eurostat data for users.

9. Frequency of dissemination

Top

yearly

10. Accessibility and clarity

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10.1. Dissemination format - News release

Annual news releases online in December of the survey year or beginning of the following year, as well as news releases to specific occasions (eg Internet day), see point 8.1.

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

Statistics Explained articles, the digital publication and other general publications, see the dedicated section of Digital economy and society under Publications.

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

Please consult free data online or the comprehensive database (ACCESS format).

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

For the Households / individuals survey microdata were collected on an optional basis until 2010, on a mandatory basis since 2011. Microdata are available for scientific purposes at Eurostat.

10.5. Dissemination format - other

Identification of commentary on the occasion of statistical releases: No official comments are made on the occasion of data releases.
Internet address: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

10.6. Documentation on methodology

The Methodological Manuals (link in Annexes) used for the survey on ICT usage in households / by individuals and in enterprises are annually compiled by Eurostat in co-operation with Member States.

10.7. Quality management - documentation

National Statistical Institutes provide Eurostat with Quality reports comprising general methodological information of each survey, on statistical unit, target and frame population, sampling design, response and non-response, data processing and sampling errors.
Summaries of these yearly metadata reports are published in the country specific notes and in the Methodological Manual (both links in Annexes).

11. Quality management

Top

11.1. Quality assurance

The Methodological Manual provides guidelines and standards for the implementation of the surveys in the Member States. Furthermore, the use of the Eurostat model questionnaire improves comparability of the results of these surveys.

11.2. Quality management - assessment

ICT usage statistics have overall good quality. The surveys are considered as reliable sources applying high standards with regard to the methodology. Like other surveys, the ICT usage surveys are based on a sample of the population. The results are therefore subject to the usual types of errors associated with random sampling.

Each year National Statistical Institutes provide Quality reports which are survey execution reports that allow to assess the survey carried out and to detect possible points where there is space for improvement.

The Quality reports describe the general and some more specific methodological characteristics related to the various stages of the national surveys in households / by individuals (e.g. survey type, statistical units and target population, stratification and sampling design, information on item and unit non-response, grossing-up procedures, standard error calculations, etc). Overview tables of survey periods and survey vehicles, sampling design and methods, frame populations, sample sizes, response rates, data collections methods, survey vehicles, etc.) are published in the Methodological Manual.

12. Relevance

Top

12.1. Relevance - User Needs

Users are considered to be the most important, who make most use of the data and contribute most to identifying/defining the topics to be covered. Hence, main users are consulted regularly (at hearings and task forces with Commission services) for their needs already at a very early stage; also informal contacts with relevant users take place. User needs are taken into account throughout the whole discussion process of the model questionnaires.

Large part of the data collected are used in the context of the 2016 - 2021 benchmarking framework for the Digital Agenda Scoreboard, Europe's strategy for a flourishing digital economy by 2020. ICT usage data are also used in the Consumer Conditions Scoreboard (purchases over the Internet) and in the Employment Guidelines (e-skills of individuals).

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

Well established contacts within the Commission and with the OECD allow us a clear picture about the key users' satisfaction as to the following quality aspects: good accuracy and reliability of results, very good timeliness, satisfactory accessibility, good clarity and comparability over time and between countries, very good completeness and relevance.

See also the Rolling Review of the Information society statistics published in 2011.

12.3. Completeness

Very good completeness of variables and breakdowns. Incomplete data tables may be due to biennial or triennial questions in the Model questionnaire (MQ) or the optionality of question (response burden).

Changes of questions in the MQ are required by the evolving situation of information and communication technologies. Changed questions require changing the indicator codes, which break the time series and let tables appear incomplete.

A selection of ICT usage results are released in Eurobase tables. All results are disseminated in the comprehensive databases on the dedicated section Digital economy and society on the Eurostat website.

13. Accuracy

Top

13.1. Accuracy - overall

Good accuracy and reliability of results in general while for some not enough information available yet (standard errors not calculated for all indicators).

After aggregating the microdata, when computing the ratios, Eurostat will flag any result where the denominator is generated from less than 20 households / individuals as unreliable and not publish it on national level.Eurostat will publish and flag as unreliable any result where the denominator is generated from 20 to 49 households / individuals.

For accuracy measures see also Methodological Manual, for example in chapter about Sampling design or Data processing.

13.2. Sampling error

See section Quality assessment

13.3. Non-sampling error

National Statistical Institutes report in the annual execution reports about other non-sampling errors; overviews of non-response patterns are available in the Methodological Manual (see Unit non-response).

14. Timeliness and punctuality

Top

14.1. Timeliness

Data are delivered to Eurostat in the fourth quarter of the survey year and are released before the end of the same year (week 49-50).

14.2. Punctuality

Release dates are published on the dedicated website after the October Working group. In the last years, ICT usage results have been released as announced in the publised dates.

15. Coherence and comparability

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15.1. Comparability - geographical

The model questionnaire is generally used in the Member States. Due to (small) differences in translation, in reference periods, in the used survey vehicle, in non-response treatment or different routing through the questionnaire, some results for some countries may be of reduced comparability.

15.2. Comparability - over time

Very good comparability over time since 2003 is achieved for most indicators. Restricted comparability over time for some variables is a consequence of the necessary changes in definitions and/or questions in order to measure the development of ICT (e.g. mobile internet, skills).

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

Not applicable.

15.4. Coherence - internal

Internal coherence is assured through extensive validation procedures that are applied to transmitted data.

16. Cost and Burden

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In this survey around 150.000 households with at least one person aged 16-74 and around 200.000 individuals aged 16-74 in the EU were surveyed (sample figures refer to the 2016 survey).

The burden for respondents consists of around 120 answer possibilities; the estimated time to complete the questionnaire, depending on intensity of use, is between 10 and 25 minutes.

17. Data revision

Top

17.1. Data revision - policy

EU aggregates are compiled when the available countries represent 60% of the population and 55% of the number of countries defining the aggregate. When further national data become available they are automatically included in the existing aggregate. Hence Eurostat aggregates may change due to the arrival of further data over and above the 60%/55% rule.

17.2. Data revision - practice

Data transmitted by the reporting countries to Eurostat undergo detailed verifications by applying automated validation procedures at the level of variables and breakdowns. The second step of data verification consists in the time series checks. Before dissemination, results for the main indicators (for example the benchmarking indicators) are compared across countries.

If after these verifications and acceptance of data inconsistencies should be found, reporting countries may be asked to verify and revise their results.

18. Statistical processing

Top

18.1. Source data

The data set is based on sample surveys; detailed information to sample characteristics are included (occasionnally updated) in the Methodological Manual.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Annually

18.3. Data collection

Data are generally collected through face to face or telephone interviews, see overview of data collection methods in the Methodological Manual.

18.4. Data validation

Data transmitted by the NSIs to Eurostat undergo detailed verifications by applying automated validation procedures at the level of variables and breakdowns. A further step of data verification consists in the time series checks. Before dissemination, results for the main indicators (for example the benchmarking indicators) are compared across countries.

If after these verifications and acceptance of data inconsistencies should be found, reporting countries may be asked to verify and revise their results.

18.5. Data compilation

Starting with the 2014 survey, NSIs only transmit microdata to Eurostat. It is verified, aggregates are computed and ratios calculated for dissemination.

EU aggregates are compiled when the available countries represent 60% of the population and 55% of the number of countries defining the aggregate. Aggregates are only calculated using available data. No estimates are made for missing data except if provided by reporting countries.

18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable

19. Comment

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see annexes

Related metadata

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Annexes

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Legal acts
Methodological Manuals
Household model questionnaires
Country specific information Household survey
Variables collected/published - ICT usage in households and by individuals
Footnotes - ICT usage in households and by individuals

eurostat

Non-financial transactions (nasa_10_nf_tr)

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT

Download

1. Contact

Top

1.1. Contact organisation	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
1.2. Contact organisation unit	C2: National accounts production
1.5. Contact mail address	5 r. Alphonse Weicker - bâtim. Joseph Bech, 2721 Luxembourg

2. Metadata update

Top

2.1. Metadata last certified	25/10/2018
2.2. Metadata last posted	25/10/2018
2.3. Metadata last update	22/03/2019

3. Statistical presentation

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3.1. Data description

The non-financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) and are transmitted by the EU Member States, EFTA Members (except Liechtenstein) following ESA2010 transmission programme (Table 8) established by the Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union, annexes A and B respectively).

The ASA encompass non-financial accounts that provide a description of the different stages of the economic process: production, generation of income, distribution of income, redistribution of income, use of income and non-financial accumulation. The ASA record the economic flows of institutional sectors in order to illustrate their economic behaviour and interactions between them. They also provide a list of balancing items that have high analytical value in their own right: value added, operating surplus and mixed income, balance of primary incomes, disposable income, saving, net lending / net borrowing. All of them but net lending / net borrowing, can be expressed in gross or net terms, i.e. with and without consumption of fixed capital that accounts for the use and obsolescence of fixed assets.

In terms of institutional sectors, a broad distinction is made between the domestic economy (ESA 2010 classification code S.1) and the rest of the world (S.2). Within S.1 and S.2, in turn, more detailed subsectors are distinguished as explained in more detail in section "3.2 Classification system".

Data are presented in the table "Non-financial transactions" (nasa_10_nf_tr).

The table contains data, as far as they are available, expressed in national currency and millions of euro in current prices.

In line with ESA2010 Transmission programme requirements data series start from 1995 (unless subject to voluntary transmission option and/or country specific derogations). Countries may transmit longer series on voluntary basis.

Available level of detail by sectors and transactions may also vary by country due to voluntary transmission of some items (as defined in ESA2010 transmission programme) and country specific derogations.

ASA collected according ESA2010 Transmission programme include selected data on employment (in persons and hours worked) by institutional sectors. However, as transmission of these variables is voluntary (except for the sector of General government), data availability may vary significantly across countries.

A set of key indicators, deemed meaningful for economic analysis, is available in the table "Key indicators" (nasa_10_ki) for most of the members of the European Economic Area (EEA), of the Euro area and EU.

Key ratios are derived from non-financial transactions as follows:

- Gross household saving rate (S.14_S.15): B8G/(B6G+D8rec-D8pay)*100
- Gross investment rate of households (S.14_S.15): P51G/(B6G+D8rec-D8pay)*100
- Gross investment rate of non-financial corporations (S.11): P51G/B1G*100
- Gross profit share of non-financial corporations (S.11): B2G_B3G/B1G*100
- Total investment to GDP ratio (S.1): P51G/B1GQ*100

- Business investment to GDP ratio: (S.11_P51G+S.12_P51G)/B1GQ*100
- Government investment to GDP ratio: S.13_P51G/B1GQ*100
- Households investment to GDP ratio: (S.14_S.15_P51G)/B1GQ*100

With the following transaction codes:

- B8G - Gross saving
- B6G - Gross disposable income
- D8rec / D8pay - the adjustment for the change in pension entitlements (receivable / payable)
- P51G - Gross fixed capital formation
- B1G - Gross value added
- B1GQ – Gross domestic product
- B2G_B3G - Gross operating surplus/ mixed income.

In the above, all ratios are expressed in *gross terms*, i.e. before deduction of consumption of fixed capital.
The following key indicators are calculated in real or nominal terms:

- Real growth of household adjusted disposable income per capita (percentage change on previous period, S.14_S.15): B7G/(POP_NC*Price Deflator)
- Nominal growth of household adjusted disposable income per capita (percentage change on previous period, S.14_S.15): B7G/(POP_NC)
- Real growth of household actual consumption per capita (percentage change on previous period, S.14_S.15): P4/(POP_NC*Price Deflator)

With the following codes (the codes already described above have not been listed):

- B7G - Gross adjusted gross disposable income (adjusted for social transfers in kind)
- P4 - Actual final consumption (adjusted for social transfers in kind)
- POP_NC - Total population national concept (source:Quarterly national accounts, Eurobase domain namq_10_pe)
- Price deflator - Price index/implicit deflator calculated as CP_MEUR/CLV10_MEUR – both indicators refer to households and NPISH final consumption expenditure (P31_S14_S15) (source: Quarterly national accounts, Eurobase domain namq_10_gdp)

The following key indicators combine non-financial with financial accounts:

- Gross return on capital employed, before taxes, of non-financial corporations (S.11): [B2G_B3G/(AF2+AF3+AF4+AF5, liab)]*100
- Net debt-to-income ratio, after taxes, of non-financial corporations (S.11): ([(AF2+AF3+AF4, liab)/(B4N-D5pay)]*100)
- Net return on equity, after taxes, of non-financial corporations (S.11): [(B4N-D5pay)/(AF5, liab)]*100
- Gross debt-to-income ratio of households (S.14_15): [(AF4, liab)/(B6G+D8net)]*100
- Household net financial assets ratio (BF90/(B6G+D8net))

With the following codes (the codes already described above have not been listed):

- B4N - Net entrepreneurial income
- D5pay - Current taxes on income and wealth
- AF2 - Currency and deposits
- AF3 - Debt securities (excluding financial derivatives)
- AF4 - Loans
- AF5 - Equity and investment fund shares
- BF90 – Financial net worth

"rec" means resources, that is transactions that add to the economic value of a given sector.
"pay" means "uses", that is transactions that reduce the economic value of a given sector.
"liab" refers to the stock of liabilities incurred by a given sector and recorded in the financial balance sheets.
See also the sector accounts dedicated website for more information.

3.2. Classification system

The standard followed is the European System of Accounts 2010 and ESA 2010 data transmission programme. The main categories are the **institutional sectors** and the **transactions** recorded between the sectors. The transactions are grouped into a **sequence of accounts**, namely: the production, generation, distribution and redistribution of income, use of income and capital accounts.
The **institutional sectors** combine institutional units with broadly similar characteristics and behaviour: households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs), non-financial corporations, financial corporations, and the government. Transactions with non-residents and the financial claims of residents on non-residents, or vice versa, are recorded in the "rest of the world" account.
ESA 2010 Classification of sectors:

- Total economy (S.1)
- Non-financial corporations (S.11)
  - Public non-financial corporations (S.11001)
- Financial corporations (S.12)
  - Public non-financial corporations (S.12001)
- General government (S.13)
- Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) (S.14_15)
- Households (S.14)
- Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)
- Rest of the World (S.2)

An additional Not sectorised category (S.1N) is introduced for sector accounts data transmission/ presentation purposes.
The **Not sectorised** category describes transactions that conceptually cannot be allocated to domestic institutional sectors. This is the case only for transactions in taxes and subsidies in products (D.21-D.31) as elements of GDP by production approach.
The **households sector** comprises all households including unincorporated household enterprises. These cover most sole proprietorships and most partnerships that do not have a legal status independent from their owners. Therefore the household sector also generates output and entrepreneurial income. In the European accounts, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs), such as charities and trade unions, are grouped with households. Their economic weight is relatively limited.
The **non-financial corporations sector** comprises all private and public corporate enterprises that produce goods or provide non-financial services to the market. Accordingly, the government sector excludes such public enterprises (except corporations having mainly non-market output and being controlled by government unit) and comprises central, state (regional) and local government and social security funds.
The **financial corporations sector** comprises all private and public entities engaged in financial intermediation such as monetary financial institutions (Central bank and other banks, money market funds), investment funds, insurance corporations and pension funds.
Rest of the world sector consists of non-resident units insofar as they are engaged in transactions with resident institutional sectors.

The **transactions** between institutional sectors are grouped into various categories that have a distinct economic meaning. For more details on **transactions and sequence of accounts** please see section 3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions.

Classification of transactions:

- Transactions in goods and services include the letter "P", e.g. *P.1 Output*, *P.2 Intermediate consumption*, *P.51 Gross fixed capital formation* etc.
- Distributive transactions have the letter "D", e.g. *D.1 Compensation of employees*, *D.2 Taxes on production and imports*, *D.41 Interest* etc.
- Letter "B" is used for the balancing items of the non-financial accounts, e.g. *B.1GQ Gross domestic product at market prices*, *B.6G Gross disposable income*, *B.9 Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)* etc. They are calculated as resources minus uses.

Coding of the flow dimension: in the non-financial accounts, resources are coded as "received" and uses as "paid".

For a complete review of the classifications used, please refer to:

- ESA 2010 Chapter 23 'Classifications'

- The European System of Accounts 2010 Transmission Programme

3.3. Coverage - sector

Annual sector accounts cover all (institutional) sectors of the economy. For details, please refer to section 3.2 Classification system.

Transmission of annual data on sub-sectors of public non-financial and financial corporations is voluntary according to ESA 2010 transmission programme. Thus these data may not be available for all countries and periods.

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

The concepts, definitions and classifications are based on the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010). The non-financial sector accounts provide, by institutional sector, a systematic description of the different stages of the economic process: production, generation of income, distribution of income, redistribution of income, use of income and financial and non-financial accumulation. Transactions with non-residents are recorded in the "rest of the world" account. The sector accounts thus show the interactions among the different sectors of the resident economy and between the resident economy and the rest of the world.

For the euro area and the EU consolidated **rest of the world accounts** are produced. This means that cross-border transactions among euro area/EU Member States have been removed from the rest-of-the-world accounts and that, in particular, the asymmetries in the bilateral trade statistics have been eliminated. Consequently, imports and exports are much smaller than they would have been if a simple aggregation of the national data had been used; about half of the external trade of the individual Member States is within the euro area/EU.

The **transactions** are grouped into various categories that have a distinct economic meaning, such as 'compensation of employees' (comprising wages and salaries, before taxes and social contributions are deducted, and social contributions paid by the employers). In turn, these categories of transactions are shown in a **sequence of accounts**, each of which covers a specific economic process. This ranges from production, income generation and income (re)distribution, through the use of income, for consumption and saving, and the investment, as shown in the capital account, to transactions such as borrowing and lending. Each non-financial transaction is recorded as an increase in the "resources" of a certain sector and an increase in the "uses" of another sector. For instance, the resources side of the "dividends" transaction category records the amounts of dividends receivable by the different sectors of the economy, whereas the uses side shows dividends payable. For each type of transaction, total resources of all sectors and the rest of the world equal total uses. Each account leads to a meaningful balancing item, the value of which equals total resources minus total uses. Typically, such balancing items, such as GDP or saving, are important economic indicators. They are carried over to the next account.

The production account records the output of goods and services as its main resource, to which taxes less subsidies on products are added to obtain total resources of an economy at market prices. The main use in the production account is "intermediate consumption" - such as the consumption of fuel within a production process. The difference between resources and uses is the balancing item "gross value added" for individual domestic sectors and gross domestic product (GDP) for total economy . This gross value added is then carried over as a resource to the subsequent set of accounts, the **generation and distribution of income accounts**, which eventually yield "disposable income" as a balancing item. This conceptual and numerical inter-linkage of the accounts ensures the consistent derivation of key economic indicators. "Net lending/net borrowing" is derived from the **capital account** by comparing "gross capital formation" (mainly investment in capital goods and software) plus the net acquisition of "non-produced, non-financial assets" (such as land or licences) with "gross saving" plus net "capital transfers" (such as an investment grants). If saving plus net capital transfers received exceeds non-financial investment, a sector has a surplus of funds and becomes a net lender to other domestic sectors and/or the rest of the world.

The transactions are recorded on an accrual basis (i.e. not on a cash basis), that is, when economic value is created, transformed or extinguished.

3.5. Statistical unit

The elementary building block of ESA2010 statistics is the institutional unit (see ESA2010, 2.12.), "an elementary economic decision-making centre characterised by uniformity of behaviour and decision-making autonomy in the exercise of its principal function". This can be, amongst others, a household, a corporation or a government agency.

3.6. Statistical population

National accounts combine data from many source statistics. The concept of statistical population is not applicable in a national accounts context.

3.7. Reference area

Eurostat collects and disseminates in its database data for European Union, Euro Area, EU Member States, EFTA Member States (except Liechtenstein) and enlargement countries whenever available (currently Serbia and Turkey) based on ESA 2010.

Eurostat receives from OECD in the framework of data sharing agreement and disseminates data for the following OECD countries based on the SNA2008: Russia, South Africa, Canada, United States, Costa Rica, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, China including Hong Kong (SNA93), Japan (SNA 93), South Korea, Israel, Australia, New Zealand. The applied key statistical concepts can be consulted under https://stats.oecd.org/

3.8. Coverage - Time

The ESA 2010 regulation requires submitting the data back to 1995. Given the existence of derogations regarding the transmission programme and voluntary series, the length of the series available varies from one country to the other.

The Euro Area and the European Union Annual Sector Accounts are available as from 1999.

3.9. Base period

Not applicable.

4. Unit of measure

Top

Data are presented in millions of national currency, Euro/ECU (for non-financial transactions) and as percentage ratios (for key indicators).

5. Reference Period

Top

The reference period is the calendar year.

6. Institutional Mandate

Top

6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

The non-financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) and are transmitted by the EU Member States, EEA Members (Norway, Iceland) and Switzerland following ESA2010 transmission programme (Table 8) both established by the Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union, annexes A and B respectively).

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

Data received via the ESA2010 transmission programme are shared with other international institutions in accordance with specific agreements, notably with the ECB and the OECD.

Data sharing with ECB is governed by service level agreement signed between Eurostat and ECB in February 2008.

A Protocol for co-operation between Eurostat and the OECD in the area of National Accounts signed in June 2013 specifies agreed data exchange and data validation arrangements.

7. Confidentiality

Top

7.1. Confidentiality - policy

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (recital 24 and Article 20(4)) of 11 March 2009 (OJ L 87, p. 164), stipulates the need to establish common principles and guidelines ensuring the confidentiality of data used for the production of European statistics and the access to those confidential data with due account for technical developments and the requirements of users in a democratic society.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

If Member States transmit data with a confidentiality flag or an embargo date, these data are not disseminated until the confidentiality flag is lifted in a subsequent data transmission or the embargo expired.

8. Release policy

Top

8.1. Release calendar

Complete sequence of annual accounts for the European Union and Euro Area by institutional sectors are released and revised four times per year (120 days after the reference quarter) as they are calculated as the sum of quarterly EA/EU accounts.

For the Euro Area only, selected transactions and key indicators for the corporations and households (incl. NPISH) sectors are first published around 94 days after the reference quarter (preliminary data release). To avoid inconsistencies in Euro Area accounts due to data revisions, data for total economy, general government and RoW sectors are not available in database between 94 and 120 days after the reference quarter. Complete dataset for Euro area as released for previous quarter can be downloaded here in .tsv format.

According to the legal data transmission deadline as defined in ESA2010 transmission programme the countries should submit annual sector accounts data by 30th of September each year (see also part "14.1 Timeliness"). Once received, data are subject to validation procedures and are normally released within one month. However, the publication may be delayed if Eurostat has detected data quality issues (e.g. imbalances, implausible data).

In general, annual sector accounts by country are updated before the end of November for data up to the previous year including later data submissions.

Annual sector accounts data by countries validated by Eurostat before the release of validated government finance statistics (GFS) data are published excluding S.13 (general government) sector. Following the release of GFS in the 3rd week of October, sector accounts data are published including S.13 data.

Significant inconsistencies between sector accounts data and related national accounts datasets (main GDP aggregates, GFS) may result in countries' data not being disseminated until the quality issues are resolved (see section 19. Comment for more details by country).

8.2. Release calendar access

For European sector accounts please refer to release calendars section on Eurostat website and sector accounts dedicated webpages.

8.3. Release policy - user access

In line with the Community legal framework and the European Statistics Code of Practice Eurostat disseminates European statistics on Eurostat's website (see item 10 - 'Accessibility and clarity') respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably. The detailed arrangements are governed by the Eurostat protocol on impartial access to Eurostat data for users.

9. Frequency of dissemination

Top

National data are disseminated once a year. In case of data updates, these are released shortly after data transmission by a country.

European sector accounts (Euro Area and European Union) are released quarterly.

Please see section 8.1 for more details.

10. Accessibility and clarity

Top

10.1. Dissemination format - News release

Not available for annual data.

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

Sector accounts dedicated website provides data, information on methodology and analysis. On this website, the ASA data are also presented in the standard ESA2010 sequence of accounts format (Excel files).

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

Please consult free data in Eurostat database.

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

Not applicable.

10.5. Dissemination format - other

The dedicated website offers analytical review of the published data.

10.6. Documentation on methodology

The general methodological framework is defined in the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010).

For a methodological overview of European sector accounts please refer to chapter 19 of ESA 2010 and to the sector accounts dedicated website.

10.7. Quality management - documentation

Not available.

11. Quality management

Top

11.1. Quality assurance

Quality is assured by strict application of ESA2010 concepts and by thorough validation of the data delivered by countries.

11.2. Quality management - assessment

ESA 2010 data transmissions are subject to regular quality assessment reviews. Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 (ESA 2010 Regulation) specifies that the data covered by that Regulation is subject to the quality criteria, namely relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability and coherence, as set out in Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Member States are to provide the Commission with a report on the quality of the transmitted data on national and regional accounts. The modalities, structure, periodicity and assessment indicators of the quality reports on data transmitted have been specified in a Commission Implementing Regulation 2016/2304 of 19 December 2016. The implementation of the quality reporting and assessment exercise started in 2017 and is carried out annually. As part of the annual exercise, Eurostat assesses the results, prepares and publishes an overall assessment based on the national quality reports and other available information. The Commission also, on a 5 year basis, reports to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of the ESA 2010 Regulation, including the quality of data on national and regional accounts. The first of such reports was published in 2018: REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL on the application of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013.

12. Relevance

Top

12.1. Relevance - User Needs

Annual sector accounts offer complete and consistent description of the economic cycle from production to the accumulation of non-financial assets for the whole economy and institutional sectors.

Sector accounts allow for an analyses of the interactions among institutional sectors as well as between them and the rest of the world, and the derivation of key macroeconomic indicators.

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

Not available.

12.3. Completeness

Annual sector accounts offer complete and consistent description of the economic cycle from production to the accumulation of non-financial assets for the whole economy and institutional sectors, including rest of the world.

13. Accuracy

Top

13.1. Accuracy - overall

The overall accuracy is supported by ensuring that total uses and total resources are balanced at the level of individual transaction categories giving a coherent set of data for the total national economy and transactions with the rest of the world.

13.2. Sampling error

Not applicable.

13.3. Non-sampling error

Not applicable.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

Top

14.1. Timeliness

According to the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme (see also section 8.1), Member States have to transmit annual data to Eurostat within 9 months after the end of the reference year. Eurostat normally publishes the data shortly after delivery by the countries (sometimes, validation process may lead to some delay). For some countries data may be available earlier, following their national release calendars. In all cases, data should be transmitted to Eurostat no later than the day they are published by the national authority.

Annual European Union and Euro Area aggregates (calculated by summing up four quarters of Quarterly Sector Accounts*)* are first available 4 months after the end of the reference year.

14.2. Punctuality

Eurostat monitors closely punctuality of data delivery by the countries. Except in the case of special derogations, limited in time, countries generally meet the data transmission deadline (9 months after the end of the reference year).

15. Coherence and comparability

Top

15.1. Comparability - geographical

The comparability is ensured by the application of common definitions and methodological framework established by European System of Accounts, ESA 2010, which is based on internationally agreed System of National Accounts, SNA 2008.

15.2. Comparability - over time

Application a common framework (European System of Accounts 2010) ensures data comparability over time.

Wherever series are not comparable, data breaks are appropriately flagged in the Eurostat database.

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

European aggregates

The annual series of the euro area and EU aggregates are fully consistent with the quarterly accounts published in the table "Non-financial transactions" (nasq_10_nf_tr) of the domain "Quarterly Sector Accounts" (nasq).

The rest of the world accounts, as compiled by Member States, record transactions between the national economy and all non-resident units, including those in other EU Member States. To measure the external transactions of the euro area / EU, cross-border flows within the area concerned are consolidated. With this procedure, inconsistencies in country data, such as the so-called "asymmetries" are eliminated. Furthermore, European institutions transactions are included. Therefore, European sector accounts are internally consistent but have differences with Euro area/ EU aggregates released by other national accounts domains.

It should be stressed that European sector accounts are not a simple sum of national sector accounts and cannot be used to derive not available national series as a residual.

National data

For national data, there may be discrepancies between annual and quarterly sector accounts as well as with the data released by other national accounts domains due to different revision/release calendars as well as different data sources/methods across data sets. More specifically:

Differences between main aggregates ***(nama)*** **and non-financial sector accounts** ***(nasa)***: Annual data are transmitted simultaneously at t+9 months and are generally expected to be consistent (except for preliminary estimates of latest year based on sum of quarterly data).

Differences between general government statistics *(gov)* **and non-financial sector accounts** *(nasa/nasq)*: General government statistics is used as input to sector accounts for the institutional sector of general government. If general government statistics is revised during Eurostat validation process after data transmission (in particular, in April and October within EDP procedure), it may result in differences with sector accounts in these periods. Bigger discrepancies at annual level are possible in April, when annual data are transmitted for general government statistics but not necessarily for sector accounts (in line with ESA2010 Transmission programme).

Differences in back series *(any tables)*: may occur if data revisions are not fully co-ordinated at national level: major revisions are implemented in one data set, but not yet in other related data sets.

Other differences *(any tables)*: may occur in case of insufficient methodological co-ordination at national level when different sources/methods are used without due justification to compile identical/related variables in different tables.

Such discrepancies across national accounts domains are expected to be temporary and should reconciled at the first available opportunity (at the next data transmission or at least once a year if earlier revisions are not feasible). Discrepancies in back series are normally reconciled during benchmark revisions.

Cross-domain discrepancies are regularly monitored by Eurostat and constant efforts are made to minimise them. Recommendations for harmonised European revision policy for national accounts and balance of payments are being developed under the umbrella of Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (CMFB).

Methodologically acceptable statistical discrepancies

Selected transactions may be different due to accepted differences in treatment of statistical discrepancy between GDP values calculated by different approaches. Such discrepancy is explicitly disclosed in main aggregates, but not in sector accounts that are expected to be balanced. Countries may choose to allocate statistical discrepancy in sector accounts to changes in inventories (expenditure side, done by AT, IE,), value added (output side, done by IE), operating surplus (income side,) in order to balance the accounts.

Possible statistical discrepancy for net lending/net borrowing between non-financial and financial accounts is recognised by ESA 2010 due to different statistical data used (in particular for sectors of Non-financial corporations and Households). Countries should nonetheless aim to reduce the discrepancies through improvements in sources and methods.

Information on cross-domain consistency by country can be consulted in section 19. Comment.

15.4. Coherence - internal

European sector accounts are internally consistent. This is supported by the fact that the total uses and total resources are balanced at the level of individual transaction categories giving a coherent set of data for the total national economy and transactions with the rest of the world.

However, it should be stressed that European sector accounts are not a simple sum of national sector accounts and cannot be used to derive not available national series as a residual. Differences between European (EU/ EA accounts) and sum of the countries' data can be explained by the following:

- To measure the external transactions of the euro area / EU, cross-border flows within the area concerned are consolidated. With this procedure, inconsistencies in country data, such as the so-called "asymmetries" are eliminated;
- European institutions transactions are included.

16. Cost and Burden

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Not available.

17. Data revision

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17.1. Data revision - policy

Annual sector accounts are produced from a large variety of data sources with varying degrees of timeliness, taking up to three years or more in the case of structural sources. As users need national and international data as fast as possible, particularly on certain key aggregates, data are produced using the sources and related indicators that are more readily available. As more complete source data are obtained, the statistics are updated to incorporate the new information. A distinction should be made between 'routine' revisions and 'major' or 'benchmark' revisions.

- Routine revisions refer to the changes made to the economic data published initially and to its subsequent releases for a particular reference year.
- Benchmark revision is carried out at much longer time intervals. Its purpose is to incorporate the main new data sources and major changes in international statistical methodology (such as ESA 2010 or BPM6). In benchmark revision, many years are open for revision in order to create the longest possible consistent time series.

Such revisions of macroeconomic statistics are necessary to improve data quality. To minimise the inconvenience for data users, the European Statistical System (ESS) and the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) try to strike the right balance between incorporating the necessary statistical revisions and maintaining an acceptable degree of consistency across domains and countries. To this end, the two systems have worked together to draw up guidelines for a harmonised revision policy for macroeconomic statistics.

National Statistical Offices and National Central Banks agreed to gradually implement a common harmonised European revision policy for national accounts and balance of payments statistics. The level of adherence to the guidelines of Member States' revision policies will be monitored regularly.

17.2. Data revision - practice

European Union and Euro Area annual aggregates are revised four times per year as they are calculated by summing up the respective quarterly data.

Revisions of national input data are respectively reflected in Euro area and EU sector accounts aggregates. National revision practices of sector accounts data should follow the harmonised revision policy for the national accounts and balance of payments statistics.

Routine revisions for annual data

Annual estimates are usually revised retrospectively for up to four years to incorporate annual data sources as well as changes following Excessive Deficit Procedure and Own Resources notifications, although the policy allows unlimited revisions for transmissions at t+9 months.

Major or benchmark revisions

In 2014, all Member States disseminated revised data according to ESA 2010. The agreed guidelines specify that Member States should disseminate the results of the next benchmark revisions in 2019 and 2024 respectively. It is expected that most EU countries will be able to meet the 2019 target and that all EU countries will undertake the subsequent benchmark revision in 2024. Disseminating the results of a benchmark revision always involves revising all, or at least a large part of the time series.

18. Statistical processing

Top

18.1. Source data

Figures are collected and transmitted to Eurostat by the National Statistical Institutes of the EU Member States following ESA2010 transmission programme (Table 8) introduced by the Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (annex B).

National sector accounts compilation relies on a variety of data sources, including administrative data (registers, accounting statements, tax data, budgetary reports etc), censuses, and statistical surveys of businesses and households. No single type of source data can be pointed out. Sources vary from country to country and may cover a large set of economic, social and financial items, which may not be strictly related to National Accounts. For further information about sources and collection methods, please refer to National Statistical Institutes. Annual sector accounts inventories may be compiled by countries on voluntary basis and those available can be consulted in dedicated webpage of Eurostat website.

For the aggregation purposes (the euro area and EU aggregates), missing data concerning specific countries, transactions and sectors may be estimated by

Eurostat, but such estimates are not published separately.

Accounts of the EU Institutions are compiled by Eurostat on the basis of respective balance of payments (BoP) data and the profit and losses accounts of the European Investment Bank. The European Central Bank (ECB) and European Stability Mechanism (ESM) accounts are compiled by the ECB.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Member States transmit sector accounts data to Eurostat upon national publication and/or in line with the deadlines specified in the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) transmission programme (please see section 14 for details).

Underlying data are collected from national sources. As data sources vary, so does the frequency of collection, from monthly to annually, and in the case of population censuses they are mostly collected every decade.

18.3. Data collection

ESA 2010 data in are transmitted to Eurostat based on SDMX which introduced standardised codes.

National Accounts combine data from many source statistics. Techniques of data collection vary widely, depending on the compilation approach, the source statistics available, the particular account in the system of accounts, the timeliness of data release and other factors.

18.4. Data validation

Data input by National Statistical Institutes is regularly checked by Eurostat for accuracy (accounting consistency, time-consistency between quarterly and annual accounts, consistency over time), completeness (coverage of reference periods and variables) and coherence with related national accounts data sets (GDP main aggregates, Government finance statistics). Validation against Balance of Payments and financial accounts are performed on an ad-hoc basis. Any lack of quality in this respect is regularly followed up with national authorities.

The same checks are applied to data for the European aggregates.

18.5. Data compilation

Eurostat compiles aggregate estimates for the euro area and the EU. The annual current price data for the euro area and the EU are derived using Member States' data as input, usually by adding up the aggregates for all Member States after expressing them in a common currency (euros), followed by adding data of EU institutions and consolidating cross-border flows. More details on European sector accounts compilation can be consulted in dedicated webpage.

Where single Member States' figures are not available, Eurostat may use unpublished estimates to impute country data and hence calculate the European aggregates.

Data in national currency are converted to euro using the annual average of the current market exchange rates. Figures expressed in Purchasing Power Standards are derived from figures expressed in national currency by using Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) as conversion factors.

For further information about national data sources and collection methods, please refer to National Statistical Institutes. Annual sector accounts inventories may be compiled by countries on voluntary basis and those available can be consulted in dedicated webpage of Eurostat website.

18.6. Adjustment

Member States' accounts may show statistical discrepancies (explicit or implicit) between GDP and the sum of components. In order to compile coherent and balanced set of sector accounts, some variables may be used to adjust for any possible lack of additivity between the total and the sum of its components, i.e. these variables are effectively used as balancing items.

For the expenditure approach of GDP, the balancing variable is most often changes in inventories (P.52).

For the income approach of GDP the balancing variables are gross operating surplus and mixed income (B.2g + B.3g).

For the output approach of GDP, the balancing variable is value added (B1G).

Some NSIs may also choose not to balance the statistical discrepancy. Statistical discrepancies are not explicitly recorded in sector accounts tables, In such cases these are manifested as discrepancies between the respective totals and sum of the components, as well as between total economy and sum of domestic sectors.

For the purpose of calculation of European aggregates, Eurostat corrects country data for such lack of additivity in order to produce coherent and balanced European sector accounts.

19. Comment

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More details on sector accounts consistency with related data sets and other relevant issues by country are available here.

Related metadata

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Annexes

Top

Datensatz seite

Die Funktionalität kann nur auf einem breiteren Bildschirm garantiert werden (Code 3.01)

Geschlechtsspezifische Unterschiede bei der Teilzeitbeschäftigung

Prozentpunkte

Der geschlechtsspezifische Unterschied in der Teilzeitbeschäftigung ist definiert als der Unterschied zwischen dem Anteil der Teilzeitbeschäftigung an der Gesamtbeschäftigung von Frauen und Männern im Alter von 20 bis 64 Jahren. Der Indikator beruht auf der EU-Arbeitskräfteerhebung.

Code: [**TEPSR_LM210**]
Datenquelle: Eurostat
Letzte Datenaktualisierung: 31/01/2020 23:00 (**vor 2 Tagen**)
Letzte Strukturaktualisierung: 31/01/2020
Allgemeine Datenabdeckung: 2005 — **2018**
Anzahl der Werte: 537

Der QuellDatensatz für TEPSR_LM210 ist :
LFSI_PT_A
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=LFSI_PT_A&mode=view

TEPSR_LM210

Dimensionen [Code]	Ausgewählte Werte	Etiketten [Code]
Zeitliche Frequenz [FREQ]	Feststehend 1/1	Jährlich [A]
Arbeitszeit [WORKTIME]	Feststehend 1/1	Teilzeit [PT]
Altersklasse [AGE]	Feststehend 1/1	20 bis 64 Jahre [Y20-64]
Maßeinheit [UNIT]	Feststehend 1/1	Prozent der Beschäftigung insgesamt [PC_EMP]
Geopolitische Meldeeinheit [GEO]	mehrere 41/41	Europäische Union - 28 Länder (2013-2020) [EU28] Euroraum - 19 Länder (ab 2015) [EA19] Euroraum - 18 Länder (2014) [EA18] Belgien [BE] Bulgarien [BG]

Schließen

Data browser

Beta

Deutsch DE

Quote der Personen, die unter erheblicher Deprivation der Unterkunft leiden nach Besitzverhältnis

Über diese Datensatz

Erläuterungstext

Diesen Datensatz teilen

% der Bevölkerung insgesamt

Code: TEPSR_LM440 letztes Aktualisierung: 31/01/2020 23:00

Die Quote schwerer wohnungsbezogener Deprivation ist definiert als der prozentuale Anteil der Bevölkerung, der in einer als überbelegt geltenden Wohnung lebt, die gleichzeitig mindestens eines der Kriterien für wohnungsbezogene Deprivation aufweist. Die wohnungsbezogene Deprivation ist eine Messgröße für die unzureichende Ausstattung und wird auf der Grundlage der Haushalte berechnet, bei denen das Dach undicht ist, die kein Bad/keine Dusche und keine Toilette in der Wohnung haben oder deren Wohnung als zu dunkel betrachtet wird. Der Indikator wird anhand von Daten der EU-SILC (Statistik über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen) berechnet. ... Weniger

Datenquelle: Eurostat

Auswahl Format Herunterladen

Hilfe zur dieser Registerkarte

Spalte	Reihe	Seite
Zeit [14/14]	**Geopolitische Meldeeinheit** [44/44]	**Besitzverhältnis** [1/2]
14 Werte ausgewählt	44 Werte ausgewählt	Eigentümer, mit Hypothek oder ...
Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung	Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung	

Zeitliche Frequenz: **Jährlich** Maßeinheit: **Prozent** Urbanisierungsgrad: **Insgesamt**

Quote der Personen, die unter erheblicher Deprivation der Unterkunft leiden nach Besitzverhältnis [TEPSR_LM440]
Datenquelle: Eurostat

Hilfe Momentane Ansicht Standardpräsentation

Tabelle **Linie** **Balken** **Karte**

TIME GEO	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	20
Europäische Union (EU6-1958, EU9-1973, EU10-1981, E...								
Europäische Union - 28 Länder (2013-2020)								
Europäische Union - 27 Länder (ab 2020)								
Europäische Union - 27 Länder (2007-2013)								
Euroraum (EA11-2000, EA12-2006, EA13-2007, EA15-2...								
Euroraum - 19 Länder (ab 2015)								
Euroraum - 18 Länder (2014)								
Belgien								
Bulgarien								
Tschechien								
Dänemark								
Deutschland (bis 1990 früheres Gebiet der BRD)								
Estland								
Irland								
Griechenland								
Spanien								
Frankreich								
Kroatien								
Italien								
Zypern								
Lettland								
Litauen								
Luxemburg								
Ungarn								
Malta								
Niederlande								
Österreich								
Polen								
Portugal								
Rumänien								
Slowenien								
Slowakei								
Finnland								
Schweden								
Vereinigtes Königreich								
Island								
Liechtenstein								

Besonderer Wert:
(:) Keine Daten verfügbar

Verfügbare Flags:
(b) Zeitreihenbruch
(e) geschätzt
(u) geringe Zuverlässigkeit

Data browser

Beta

Deutsch DE

Ausgaben des Staates nach Aufgabenbereichen

% des BIP

Code: TEPSR_SP110 letztes Aktualisierung: 31/01/2020 23:00

Diese Indikatoren zeigen die Gesamtausgaben des Staatssektors in Bezug auf drei unterschiedliche sozio-ökonomische Funktionen anhand der Klassifikation der Aufgabenbereiche des Staates (COFOG), ausgedrückt als Prozentsatz zum BIP. Die hier abgebildeten COFOG-Abteilungen umfassen 'Gesundheitswesen', 'Bildungswesen' und 'soziale Sicherung'. ... Weniger

Über diese Datensatz

Erläuterungstext

Diesen Datensatz teilen

Datenquelle: Eurostat

Auswahl Format Herunterladen

Spalte

Zeit [14/14]

14 Werte ausgewählt

Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung

Reihe

Geopolitische Meldeeinheit [41/41]

41 Werte ausgewählt

Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung

Seite

Hilfe zur dieser Registerkarte

Klassifikation der Aufgabenbereiche des Staates (COFOG 1999) [1/3]

Soziale Sicherung

Zeitliche Frequenz: **Jährlich** Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnun... **Gesamtausgaben des Staates** Sektor: **Staat**

Maßeinheit: **Prozent des Bruttoinlandsprodukts ...**

Ausgaben des Staates nach Aufgabenbereichen [TEPSR_SP110]
Datenquelle: Eurostat

Hilfe Momentane Ansicht Standardpräsentation

Tabelle **Linie** **Balken** **Karte**

EC data browser (Latest commit 99c9cf6, built on 2019-10-09T10:01:16.418Z)

GEO \ TIME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Europäische Union - 28 Länder (2013-2020)					
Europäische Union - 27 Länder (ab 2020)					
Europäische Union - 27 Länder (2007-2013)					
Euroraum - 19 Länder (ab 2015)					
Euroraum - 18 Länder (2014)					
Belgien					
Bulgarien					
Tschechien					
Dänemark					
Deutschland (bis 1990 früheres Gebiet der BRD)					
Estland					
Irland					
Griechenland					
Spanien					
Frankreich					
Kroatien					
Italien					
Zypern					
Lettland					
Litauen					
Luxemburg					
Ungarn					
Malta					
Niederlande					
Österreich					
Polen					
Portugal					
Rumänien					
Slowenien					
Slowakei					
Finnland					
Schweden					
Vereinigtes Königreich					
Island					

Besonderer Wert:
(:) Keine Daten verfügbar

Verfügbare Flags:
(b) Zeitreihenbruch
(e) geschätzt
(p) vorläufig

EC data browser (Latest commit 99c9cf6, built on 2019-10-09T10:01:16.418Z)

Data browser

Beta

Deutsch DE

Arbeitslosenquote nach Alter

%

Code: TEPSR_WC170 letztes Aktualisierung: 31/01/2020 23:00

Der Indikator weist die Arbeitslosenquote für verschiedene Altersgruppen aus. Die Arbeitslosenquote ist der Anteil der Arbeitslosen an der Erwerbsbevölkerung. Die Erwerbsbevölkerung ist die Summe der Erwerbstätigen und der Arbeitslosen. Der Indikator basiert auf der europäischen Arbeitskräfteerhebung. ... Weniger

Datenquelle: Eurostat

Über diese Datensatz

Erläuterungstext

Diesen Datensatz teilen

Auswahl Format Herunterladen

Hilfe zur dieser Registerkarte

Spalte	Reihe	Seite
Zeit [14/14]	**Geopolitische Meldeeinheit** [40/40]	**Altersklasse** [1/6]
14 Werte ausgewählt	40 Werte ausgewählt	15 bis 24 Jahre
Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung	Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung	

Zeitliche Frequenz: **Jährlich** Maßeinheit: **Prozent** Geschlecht: **Insgesamt** Internationale Standardklassifikation... **Alle Stufen der ISCED 2011**

Arbeitslosenquote nach Alter [TEPSR_WC170]
Datenquelle: Eurostat

Hilfe Momentane Ansicht Standardpräsentation

Tabelle **Linie** **Balken** **Karte**

TIME / GEO	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Europäische Union - 28 Länder (2013-2020)							
Europäische Union - 27 Länder (ab 2020)							
Euroraum - 19 Länder (ab 2015)							
Belgien							
Bulgarien							
Tschechien							
Dänemark							
Deutschland (bis 1990 früheres Gebiet der BRD)							
Estland							
Irland							
Griechenland							
Spanien							
Frankreich							
Kroatien							
Italien							
Zypern							
Lettland							
Litauen							
Luxemburg							
Ungarn							
Malta							
Niederlande							
Österreich							
Polen							
Portugal							
Rumänien							
Slowenien							
Slowakei							
Finnland							
Schweden							
Vereinigtes Königreich							
Island							
Liechtenstein							
Norwegen							

Besonderer Wert:
(:) Keine Daten verfügbar

Verfügbare Flags:
(b) Zeitreihenbruch
(u) geringe Zuverlässigkeit
(bu) Zeitreihenbruch, geringe Zuverlässigkeit

Datensatz seite

Die Funktionalität kann nur auf einem breiteren Bildschirm garantiert werden (Code 3.01)

Änderungen der Beschäftigungsverhältnisse von befristeten zu festen Arbeitsverträgen nach Geschlecht - Durchschnitt über 3 Jahre

%

Dieser Indikator zeigt den Prozentsatz der Personen im Alter von 16-64 Jahren mit einem befristeten Vertrag, der sich zwischen zwei aufeinanderfolgenden Jahren zu einem unbefristeten Vertrag bewegt. Die Zahlen werden über drei Jahre gemittelt.

Der Indikator wird anhand von Daten der EU-SILC (Statistik über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen) berechnet.

Code: [**TEPSR_WC230**]
Datenquelle: Eurostat

Letzte Datenaktualisierung: 31/01/2020 23:00 (**vor 2 Tagen**)
Letzte Strukturaktualisierung: 31/01/2020

Allgemeine Datenabdeckung: 2008 — **2018**
Anzahl der Werte: 1082

Der QuellDatensatz für TEPSR_WC230 ist :
ILC_LVHL36
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=ILC_LVHL36&mode=view

TEPSR_WC230

Dimensionen [Code]	Ausgewählte Werte	Etiketten [Code]
Zeitliche Frequenz [FREQ]	Feststehend 1/1	Jährlich [A]
Maßeinheit [UNIT]	Feststehend 1/1	Prozent [PC]
Geschlecht [SEX]	mehrere 3/3	Insgesamt [T] Männer [M] Frauen [F]
Geopolitische Meldeeinheit	mehrere	E... Europäische Union - 28 Länder (2013-2020) [EU28] Europäische Union - 27 Länder (2007-2013) [EU27] E

Schließen

Datensatz seite

×

Das verfügbare Pro-Kopf-Realeinkommen der Haushalte (Verbrauchskonzept, Basisjahr 2008)

Das verfügbare Pro-Kopf-Realeinkommen der Haushalte (Verbrauchskonzept, Basisjahr 2008) bezeichnet das verfügbare Einkommen von Haushalten und privaten Organisationen ohne Erwerbszweck dividiert durch dem Preisdeflator (Preisindex) der Ausgaben für den Endverbrauch der Haushalte und durch die gesamte gebietsansässige Bevölkerung. Danach erfolgt die Kopplung an dem Basisjahr 2008.

Der Indikator basiert auf Daten aus den europäischen Sektorkonten.

Code: [**TEPSR_WC310**]
Datenquelle: Eurostat

Letzte Datenaktualisierung: 31/01/2020 23:00 (**vor 5 Tagen**)
Letzte Strukturaktualisierung: 31/01/2020

Allgemeine Datenabdeckung: 2005 — **2018**
Anzahl der Werte: 463

Der QuellDatensatz für TEPSR_WC310 ist :
NASA_10_NF_TR
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=NASA_10_NF_TR&mode=view

TEPSR_WC310

Dimensionen [Code]	Ausgewählte Werte	Etiketten [Code]
Zeitliche Frequenz [FREQ]	Feststehend 1/1	Jährlich [A]
Maßeinheit [UNIT]	Feststehend 1/1	Jeweilige Preise, Millionen Landeswährung [CP_MNAC]
Flussrichtung [DIRECT]	Feststehend 1/1	Bezahlt [PAID]
Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen Indikator (ESVG 2010) [NA_ITEM]	Feststehend 1/1	V...
Sektor [SECTOR]	Feststehend 1/1	P...

Schließen

EC data browser (Latest commit 99c9cf6, built on 2019-10-09T10:01:16.418Z)

Data browser
Beta

Deutsch DE

Erwerbstätigenquote nach Geschlecht

%

Code: TESEM010 letztes Aktualisierung: 15/01/2020 23:00

Die Erwerbstätigenquote der Bevölkerung insgesamt wird berechnet, indem man die Zahl der erwerbstätigen Personen im Alter zwischen 20 und 64 Jahren durch die Gesamtbevölkerung derselben Altersgruppe dividiert. Die Erwerbstätigenquote von Männern wird berechnet, indem man die Zahl der erwerbstätigen Männer im Alter zwischen 20 und 64 Jahren durch die männliche Bevölkerung derselben Altersgruppe dividiert. Die Erwerbstätigenquote der Frauen wird berechnet, indem man die Zahl der erwerbstätigen Frauen im Alter zwischen 20 und 64 Jahren durch die weibliche Gesamtbevölkerung derselben Altersgruppe dividiert. Die Indikatoren beruhen auf der EU-Arbeitskräfteerhebung. ... Weniger

Über diese Datensatz

Erläuterungstext

Diesen Datensatz teilen

Datenquelle: Eurostat

Auswahl Format Herunterladen

Hilfe zur dieser Registerkarte

Spalte	Reihe	Seite
Zeit [14/14]	**Geopolitische Meldeeinheit** [42/42]	**Geschlecht** [1/3]
14 Werte ausgewählt	42 Werte ausgewählt	Insgesamt
Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung	Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung	

Zeitliche Frequenz: **Jährlich** Altersklasse: **20 bis 64 Jahre** Maßeinheit: **Prozent der Bevölkerung insgesamt**

Beschäftigungsindikator: **Beschäftigung insgesamt (Wohnbe...**

Erwerbstätigenquote nach Geschlecht [TESEM010]
Datenquelle: Eurostat

Hilfe Momentane Ansicht Standardpräsentation

Tabelle **Linie** **Balken** **Karte**

TIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	20
GEO								
Europäische Union - 28 Länder (2013-2020)								
Europäische Union - 27 Länder (ab 2020)								
Euroraum - 19 Länder (ab 2015)								
Euroraum - 18 Länder (2014)								
Belgien								
Bulgarien								
Tschechien								
Dänemark								
Deutschland (bis 1990 früheres Gebiet der BRD)								
Estland								
Irland								
Griechenland								
Spanien								
Frankreich								
Frankreich (metropolitanes)								
Kroatien								
Italien								
Zypern								
Lettland								
Litauen								
Luxemburg								
Ungarn								
Malta								
Niederlande								
Österreich								
Polen								
Portugal								
Rumänien								
Slowenien								
Slowakei								
Finnland								
Schweden								
Vereinigtes Königreich								
Island								

Besonderer Wert:
(:) Keine Daten verfügbar

Verfügbare Flags:
(b) Zeitreihenbruch **(e)** geschätzt

EC data browser (Latest commit 99c9cf6, built on 2019-10-09T10:01:16.418Z)

Data browser

Beta

Deutsch DE

Auswirkungen von Sozialtransfers (ausgenommen Renten und Pensionen) auf die Verringerung der Armut nach Geschlecht

%

Code: TESPM050 letztes Aktualisierung: 31/01/2020 23:00

Über diese Datensatz

Erläuterungstext

Diesen Datensatz teilen

Verringerung des prozentualen Anteils der armutsgefährdeten Personen auf Grund von Sozialtransfers (Berechnung basiert auf dem Vergleich der Armutsraten vor und nach Sozialtransfers, wobei Renten in dieser Berechnung nicht als Sozialtransfers miteingeschlossen sind).

Der Indikator wird anhand von Daten der EU-SILC (Statistik über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen) berechnet.

^ ... Weniger

Datenquelle: Eurostat

Auswahl | Format | Herunterladen

Hilfe zur dieser Registerkarte

Spalte	Reihe	Seite
Zeit [14/14]	**Geopolitische Meldeeinheit** [41/41]	**Geschlecht** [1/3]
14 Werte ausgewählt	41 Werte ausgewählt	Insgesamt
Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung	Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung	

Zeitliche Frequenz: **Jährlich** Einkommens- und Lebensbedingung... **Armutsgefährdungsquote vor Sozia...** Maßeinheit: **Prozent**

Altersklasse: **Insgesamt**

Auswirkungen von Sozialtransfers (ausgenommen Renten und Pensionen) auf die Verringerung der Armut nach Geschlecht [TESPM050]
Datenquelle: Eurostat

Hilfe Momentane Ansicht Standardpräsentation

Tabelle **Linie** **Balken** **Karte**

EC data browser (Latest commit 99c9cf6, built on 2019-10-09T10:01:16.418Z)

↓↑ TIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GEO							
Europäische Union - 28 Länder (2013-2020)							
Europäische Union - 27 Länder (ab 2020)							
Europäische Union - 27 Länder (2007-2013)							
Euroraum - 19 Länder (ab 2015)							
Euroraum - 18 Länder (2014)							
Belgien							
Bulgarien							
Tschechien							
Dänemark							
Deutschland (bis 1990 früheres Gebiet der BRD)							
Estland							
Irland							
Griechenland							
Spanien							
Frankreich							
Kroatien							
Italien							
Zypern							
Lettland							
Litauen							
Luxemburg							
Ungarn							
Malta							
Niederlande							
Österreich							
Polen							
Portugal							
Rumänien							
Slowenien							
Slowakei							
Finnland							
Schweden							
Vereinigtes Königreich							
Island							

Besonderer Wert:
(:) Keine Daten verfügbar

Verfügbare Flags:
(b) Zeitreihenbruch
(p) vorläufig
(e) geschätzt

EC data browser (Latest commit 99c9cf6, built on 2019-10-09T10:01:16.418Z)

Data browser

Beta

Deutsch DE

Aggregatsersatzverhältnis für Renten (unter Ausschluss anderer Sozialleistungen) nach Geschlecht

Code: TESPN070 letztes Aktualisierung: 31/01/2020 23:00

Über diese Datensatz

Erläuterungstext

Diesen Datensatz teilen

Der Indikator ist definiert als das Verhältnis vom Median-Bruttoeinkommen der Renten der Altersklasse 65-74 zu dem Median-Bruttoeinkommens der Altersklasse 50-59, unter Ausschluss anderer Sozialleistungen.

Der Indikator wird anhand von Daten der EU-SILC (Statistik über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen) berechnet.

... Weniger

Datenquelle: Eurostat

Auswahl Format Herunterladen

Spalte

Zeit [14/14]

14 Werte ausge...

Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung

Reihe

Geopolitische Meldeeinheit [41/41]

41 Werte ausge...

Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung

Hilfe zur dieser Registerkarte

Seite

Geschlecht [1/3]

Insgesamt

Zeitliche Frequenz: **Jährlich** Maßeinheit: **Prozent**

Aggregatsersatzverhältnis für Renten (unter Ausschluss anderer Sozialleistungen) nach Geschlecht [TESPN070]

Hilfe Momentane Ansicht Standardpräsentation

EC data browser (Latest commit 99c9cf6, built on 2019-10-09T10:01:16.418Z)

Tabelle | Linie | Balken | Karte

TIME	2009	2010	2011	201
GEO				
Europäische Union - 28 Länder (2013-2020)				
Europäische Union - 27 Länder (ab 2020)				
Europäische Union - 27 Länder (2007-2013)				
Euroraum - 19 Länder (ab 2015)				
Euroraum - 18 Länder (2014)				
Belgien				
Bulgarien				
Tschechien				
Dänemark				
Deutschland (bis 1990 früheres Gebiet der BRD)				
Estland				
Irland				
Griechenland				
Spanien				
Frankreich				
Kroatien				
Italien				
Zypern				
Lettland				
Litauen				
Luxemburg				
Ungarn				
Malta				
Niederlande				
Österreich				
Polen				
Portugal				

Besonderer Wert:
(:) Keine Daten verfügbar

Verfügbare Flags:
(b) Zeitreihenbruch
(p) vorläufig
(e) geschätzt
(s) Eurostat Schätzung

EC data browser (Latest commit 99c9cf6, built on 2019-10-09T10:01:16.418Z)

Data browser
Beta

Deutsch DE

Quote der von Armut bedrohten Personen nach Geschlecht

%

Code: TESSI010 letztes Aktualisierung: 31/01/2020 23:00

Über diese Datensatz

Erläuterungstext

Diesen Datensatz teilen

Anteil von Personen mit einem verfügbaren Äquivalenzeinkommen unter der Armutsgefährdungsschwelle, die auf 60 % des nationalen verfügbaren Median-Äquivalenzeinkommens (nach Sozialleistungen) festgelegt ist.

Der Indikator wird anhand von Daten der EU-SILC (Statistik über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen) berechnet.

... Weniger

Datenquelle: Eurostat

Auswahl | Format | Herunterladen

Spalte	Reihe	Seite
Zeit [14/14]	**Geopolitische Meldeeinheit** [41/41]	**Geschlecht** [1/3]
14 Werte ausgewählt	41 Werte ausgewählt	Insgesamt
Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung	Ziehen Sie eine Dimension hierher für eine Aufgliederung	

Hilfe zur dieser Registerkarte

Zeitliche Frequenz: **Jährlich** Maßeinheit: **Prozent** Einkommens- und Lebensbedingung... **Armutsgefährdungsquote (Grenze: ...**

Altersklasse: **Insgesamt**

Quote der von Armut bedrohten Personen nach Geschlecht
[TESSI010]
Datenquelle: Eurostat

Hilfe Momentane Ansicht Standardpräsentation

Tabelle **Linie** **Balken** **Karte**

EC data browser (Latest commit 99c9cf6, built on 2019-10-09T10:01:16.418Z)

TIME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO					
Europäische Union - 28 Länder (2013-2020)					
Europäische Union - 27 Länder (ab 2020)					
Europäische Union - 27 Länder (2007-2013)					
Euroraum - 19 Länder (ab 2015)					
Euroraum - 18 Länder (2014)					
Belgien					
Bulgarien					
Tschechien					
Dänemark					
Deutschland (bis 1990 früheres Gebiet der BRD)					
Estland					
Irland					
Griechenland					
Spanien					
Frankreich					
Kroatien					
Italien					
Zypern					
Lettland					
Litauen					
Luxemburg					
Ungarn					
Malta					
Niederlande					
Österreich					
Polen					
Portugal					
Rumänien					
Slowenien					
Slowakei					
Finnland					
Schweden					

Besonderer Wert:
(:) Keine Daten verfügbar

Verfügbare Flags:
(b) Zeitreihenbruch
(e) geschätzt
(p) vorläufig

Datensatz seite

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S80/S20 Einkommensquintilverhältnis nach Geschlecht

Verhältnis des Gesamteinkommens von den 20 % der Bevölkerung mit dem höchsten Einkommen (oberstes Quintil) zum Gesamteinkommen von den 20 % der Bevölkerung mit dem niedrigsten Einkommen (unterstes Quintil). Unter Einkommen wird das verfügbare Äquivalenzeinkommen verstanden. Der Indikator wird anhand von Daten der EU-SILC (Statistik über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen) berechnet.

Code: [**TESSI180**]
Datenquelle: Eurostat

Letzte Datenaktualisierung: 31/01/2020 23:00 (**vor 3 Tagen**)
Letzte Strukturaktualisierung: 31/01/2020

Allgemeine Datenabdeckung: 2005 — **2018**
Anzahl der Werte: 1530

Der QuellDatensatz für TESSI180 ist :
ILC_DI11
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=ILC_DI11&mode=view

TESSI180

Dimensionen [Code]	Ausgewählte Werte	Etiketten [Code]
Zeitliche Frequenz [FREQ]	Feststehend 1/1	Jährlich [A]
Altersklasse [AGE]	Feststehend 1/1	Insgesamt [TOTAL]
Geschlecht [SEX]	mehrere 3/3	Insgesamt [T] Männer [M] Frauen [F]
Maßeinheit [UNIT]	Feststehend 1/1	Verhältnis [RAT]
Geopolitische Meldeeinheit [GEO]	mehrere 41/41	Europäische Union - 28 Länder (2013-2020) [EU28] Europäische Union - 27 Länder (ab 2020) [EU27_2019] Europäische Union - 27 Länder (2007-2013) [EU27] Euroraum - 19 Länder (ab 2015) [EA19]

Schließen

PRODUKTBESCHREIBUNG

Bildungsabschluss im Tertiärbereich, Altersgruppe der 30-34-Jährigen nach Geschlecht und NUTS-1-Regionen

%

Der Indikator ist definiert als der Prozentsatz der 30- bis 34-jährigen Bevölkerung mit abgeschlossenem Universitäts- oder Hochschulstudium (Tertiärbereich). Dieser Bildungsstand bezieht sich auf die ISCED (Internationale Standard-Klassifikation des Bildungswesens) 2011 Stufen 5-8 für Daten ab 2014 und auf ISCED 1997 Stufen 5-6 für Daten bis 2013. Der Indikator wird anhand von Daten der EU Arbeitskräfteerhebung berechnet.

Tabelle anzeigen

Tabelle herunterladen

Tabelle im Navigationsbaum anzeigen

Metadaten

Weitere Informationen

Kode: tgs00105

Letzte Aktualisierung: 11.12.19

Älteste Daten: 2007

Die neuesten Daten: 2018

Anzahl der Werte: 4230

Themen: Bevölkerung und soziale Bedingungen

Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte - Übersicht

EINLEITUNG

Ein Kompass für sozialen Fortschritt

Die Schaffung eines sozialeren und gerechteren Europa gehört zu den obersten Prioritäten der Europäischen Kommission. Die Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte soll als Kompass auf dem Weg zu einer erneuten Annäherung im sozio-ökonomischen Bereich dienen.

Der Entwurf der europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte ist in drei Hauptdimensionen im Bereich Beschäftigungs- und Sozialpolitik aufgeteilt. Jede dieser Hauptdimensionen umfasst eine Reihe von Politikbereichen mit entsprechenden Grundsätzen.

- Chancengleichheit und Zugang zum Arbeitsmarkt
  Dazu zählen die Entwicklung von Fertigkeiten, lebenslanges Lernen und aktive Unterstützung für Beschäftigung. Alle diese Elemente sind unerlässlich, um Beschäftigungschancen zu erhöhen, den Wechsel des Beschäftigungsstatus zu erleichtern und die Beschäftigungsfähigkeit von betroffenen Personen zu verbessern.
- Dynamische Arbeitsmärkte und faire Arbeitsbedingungen
  Sie sorgen für ein ausgewogenes und zuverlässiges Verhältnis zwischen Rechten und Pflichten der Beschäftigten und der Arbeitgeber. Außerdem gewährleisten sie ein Gleichgewicht zwischen Flexibilität und Sicherheit, um die Schaffung von Arbeitsplätzen, die Aufnahme einer Beschäftigung, die Anpassungsfähigkeit von Unternehmen und den sozialen Dialog zu fördern.
- Öffentliche Unterstützung / Sozialschutz und Inklusion
  Dies umfasst den Zugang zu Gesundheitsversorgung, Sozialleistungen und hochwertigen Dienstleistungen, darunter Kinderbetreuung und Langzeitpflege, um ein Leben in Würde sowie

Risikoabsicherung zu gewährleisten und den Menschen die Möglichkeit zur uneingeschränkten Teilhabe an der Arbeitswelt und am gesellschaftlichen Leben ganz allgemein zu geben.

Überwacht anhand eines sozialen Scoreboards

Die Säule wird durch ein Scoreboard von Schlüsselindikatoren unterstützt, anhand dessen die Leistung der teilnehmenden Mitgliedstaaten im Bereich Beschäftigung und Soziales beobachtet wird. Das Scoreboard dient als Referenzrahmen, um den „gesellschaftlichen Fortschritt“ zu erfassen, es sollte die wichtigsten Herausforderungen hinsichtlich Beschäftigung und Soziales zeitnah aufzeigen sowie den erzielten Fortschritt. Mit diesem Instrument lassen sich auch positive Ergebnisse als Richtwert festhalten, um Verbesserungen zu erreichen.

Unterstützt von Eurostat

Eurostats Aufgabe bei diesem sozialen Scoreboard ist die Bereitstellung der Daten für die Mehrheit der verwendeten Indikatoren. Diese Daten stammen aus verschiedenen Quellen, vor allem aus Sozialstatistiken wie der EU-Arbeitskräfteerhebung (AKE) oder der EU-Statistik über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen (EU-SILC). Die Verwendung dieser verlässlichen Quellen ermöglicht es, Vergleiche zwischen Mitgliedstaaten durchzuführen und langfristige Trends zu ermitteln.

< Weniger

IM FOKUS

Daten für Ihr Land auf einen Blick

Um sich einen besseren Überblick zu verschaffen, bieten wir Ihnen ein Scoreboard mit allen zu Grunde liegenden Indikatoren der Säule, um zu sehen, wie Ihr Land abschneidet.

Schlüsselindiktoren veranschaulicht

Unsere Infographiken helfen Ihnen einen Überlick über die Schlüsselindiktoren der 3 verschiedenden Dimensionen der Säule zu erhalten.

Prüfen Sie die Fakten

Dieses Informationsblatt präsentiert eine grafische Übersicht der Leitindikatoren, welche zum Vergleich der Situation der Mitgliedstaaten verwendet werden.

#SocialRights

Was gibt es Neues?

Bleiben Sie immer auf dem neuesten Stand in Bezug auf Ereignisse im Rahmen der 'Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte' unter dem Hastag #SocialRights oder werden Sie aktiv und twittern selber.

DIREKTER ZUGANG ZU...

Informationen zu Indikatoren

Tabellen

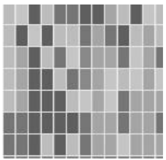
Daten nach Region

Daten nach Verstädterungsgrad

Methodologie

Politischer Kontext

ENTDECKEN SIE MEHR



Soziales Scoreboard - Visualisierungstools

Mit diesem Tool entwickelt von der Gemeinsamen Forschungsstelle können Sie Trends und Vergleiche für die Mitgliedstaaten anhand von Karten und Diagrammen anzeigen.

Beschäftigung und soziale Eingliederung

Werfen Sie einen Blick auf diesen Themenbereich auf unserer Website mit Informationen und relevanten Datensätzen zum Thema Beschäftigungs- und Sozialpolitiken der EU.

Europäische Kommission

eurostat

Europäische Kommission > Eurostat > Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte > Indikatoren

ÜBERSICHT DER INDIKATOREN

Nachstehend werden die Indikatoren, welche für die Grundsätze der europäischen Säule sozialer Rechte verwendet werden, aufgelistet.

Diese Grundsätze wurden aufgrund ihrer wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Bedeutung für die Leistungsfähigkeit der teilnehmenden Mitgliedstaaten ausgewählt. Der Entwurf gliedert sich in drei Hauptdimensionen: 1) Chancengleichheit und Zugang zum Arbeitsmarkt, 2) dynamische Arbeitsmärkte und faire Arbeitsbedingungen sowie 3) öffentliche Unterstützung / Sozialschutz und Inklusion.

Alle Daten finden sich in diesem Abschnitt unter „Haupttabellen" im Menü auf der linken Seite.

Chancengleichheit und Zugang zum Arbeitsmarkt

Bereich	Leitindikatoren (fett) & sekundäre Indikatoren
Bildung, Kompetenzen und lebenslanges Lernen	Frühzeitige Schul- und Ausbildungsabgänger
	Beteiligung Erwachsener an Bildungsmaßnahmen
	Schwache schulische Leistungen (PISA-Studie, Quelle: OECD)
	Bildungsabschluss im Tertiärbereich, Altersgruppe 30–34
Gleichstellung der Geschlechter auf dem Arbeitsmarkt	Geschlechtsspezifische Unterschiede bei der Beschäftigung
	Geschlechtsspezifische Unterschiede bei der Teilzeitbeschäftigung
	Geschlechtsspezifischer Lohnunterschied ohne Anpassungen
Ungleichheit und sozialer Aufstieg	Einkommensungleichheiten – Quintilverhältnis (S80/S20)
	Unterschiede in Leistungen aufgrund des sozioökonomischen Status der Schüler/-innen (PISA-Studie, Quelle: OECD)
Lebensbedingungen und Armut	Quote der von Armut oder sozialer Ausgrenzung bedrohten Personen (AROPE)
	Quote der von Armut bedrohten Personen (AROP)
	Rate der erheblichen materiellen Deprivation (SMD)
	In Haushalten mit sehr niedriger Erwerbsintensität lebende Personen
	Personen, die unter erheblicher Deprivation der Unterkunft leiden
Jugend	Nichterwerbstätige Jugendliche, die weder an Bildung noch an Weiterbildung teilnehmen (NEET)

Dynamische Arbeitsmärkte und faire Arbeitsbedingungen

Bereich	Leitindikatoren (fett) & sekundäre Indikatoren
Struktur der Erwerbsbevölkerung	Erwerbstätigenquote
	Arbeitslosenquote
	Erwerbsquote

Bereich	Leitindikatoren (fett) & sekundäre Indikatoren
	Jugendarbeitslosenquote
	Langzeitarbeitslosenquote
Arbeitsmarktdynamik	Aktivierungsmaßnahmen – Teilnehmer an arbeitsmarktpolitischen Maßnahmen (Quelle: GD Beschäftigung)
	Beschäftigung in der derzeitigen Stelle nach Dauer
	Änderungen der Beschäftigungsverhältnisse von befristeten zu festen Arbeitsverträgen
Einkommen, auch aus Beschäftigungsverhältnissen	**Verfügbares Pro-Kopf-Realeinkommen der Haushalte – pro Kopf**
	Arbeits-Armutsgefährdungsquote

Öffentliche Unterstützung / Sozialschutz und Inklusion

Bereich	Leitindikatoren (fett) & sekundäre Indikatoren
Auswirkungen öffentlicher Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung der Armut	**Auswirkungen von Sozialtransfers (ausgenommen Renten und Pensionen) auf die Verringerung der Armut**
	Ausgaben des Staates nach Aufgabenbereichen
	Aggregatsersatzverhältnis für Renten
Frühkindliche Betreuung	**Kinder unter 3 Jahren in formaler Kinderbetreuung**
Gesundheitsversorgung	**Nach eigener Aussage ungedeckter Bedarf an ärztlicher Versorgung**
	Selbstzahlungen der privaten Haushalte in der Gesundheitsversorgung
	Gesunde Lebensjahre
Zugang zu digitalen Medien	**Niveau der persönlichen digitalen Kenntnisse**
	Konnektivitätsdimension des Index für die digitale Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft (Digital Economy and Society Index – DESI) (Quelle: GD Connect)

EUROPÄISCHE SÄULE SOZIALER RECHTE

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Daten nach Verstädterungsgrad

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METHODOLOGIE

Die für die europäische Säule sozialer Rechte verwendeten Daten stammen aus verschiedenen Quellen. Zu den Quellen von Eurostat gehören:

M Beschäftigung und Arbeitslosigkeit (EU-AKE)

M Bildungsgrad und Übergang von der Bildung bzw. Ausbildung in die Berufstätigkeit (auf Grundlage der EU-AKE)

M Teilnahme an Maßnahmen der allgemeinen und beruflichen Bildung (auf Grundlage der EU-AKE)

M Arbeitsmarktpolitik (Quelle: GD Beschäftigung)

M Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen (EU-SILC)

M Gesundheitsausgaben

M Digitale Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft

M Europäische Sektorkonten

M Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen

M Statistiken zu Staatsfinanzen

Europäische Kommission > Eurostat > Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte > Indikatoren > Haupttabellen **Anmelden | Registrieren**

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Neuigkeiten **Daten** **Veröffentlichungen** **Über Eurostat**

Hilfe

Europäische Kommission > Eurostat > Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte > Indikatoren > Haupttabellen

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- Indikatoren
  - Soziales Scoreboard der Indikatoren
  - HAUPTTABELLEN
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  - Daten nach Verstädterungsgrad
- Methodologie
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HAUPTTABELLEN

- Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte (ESSR)
  - Chancengleichheit und Zugang zum Arbeitsmarkt (tepsr_lm)
    - Bildung, Kompetenzen und lebenslanges Lernen (tepsr_lm_edu)
      - Frühzeitige Schul- und Ausbildungsabgänger nach Geschlecht (sdg_04_10) — Aktualisiert
      - Beteiligung Erwachsener an Bildungsmaßnahmen nach Geschlecht (sdg_04_60) — Aktualisiert
      - Bildungsabschluss im Tertiärbereich nach Geschlecht (sdg_04_20) — Aktualisiert
    - Gleichstellung der Geschlechter auf dem Arbeitsmarkt (tepsr_lm_gend)
    - Ungleichheit und sozialer Aufstieg (tepsr_lm_ineq)
    - Lebensbedingungen und Armut (tepsr_lm_livc)
    - Jugend (tepsr_lm_yth)
  - Dynamische Arbeitsmärkte und faire Arbeitsbedingungen (tepsr_wc)
    - Struktur der Erwerbsbevölkerung (tepsr_wc_lfs)
    - Arbeitsmarktdynamik (tepsr_wc_lmd)
    - Einkommen, einschließlich aus Beschäftigungsverhältnissen (tepsr_wc_ier)
  - Öffentliche Unterstützung / Sozialschutz und Inklusion (tepsr_sp)
    - Auswirkungen öffentlicher Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung der Armut (tepsr_sp_imp)
    - Frühkindliche Betreuung (tepsr_sp_chld)
    - Gesundheitsversorgung (tepsr_sp_hlth)
    - Zugang zu digitalen Medien (tepsr_sp_conn)
  - ESSR Indikatoren nach Regionen und Verstädterungsgrad (tepsr_r)

Auswirkungen von Sozialtransfers (ausgenommen Renten und Pensionen) auf die Verringerung der Armut nach Geschlecht und NUTS-2-Regionen (tespm050_r)	
Geschlechtsspezifische Unterschiede bei der Beschäftigung nach NUTS-2-Regionen (tepsr_lm220)	Aktualisiert
Geschlechtsspezifische Unterschiede bei der Beschäftigung nach Verstädterungsgrad (tepsr_lm230)	Aktualisiert

INDIKATOREN VON ANDEREN DATENQUELLEN

Dimension / Bereich	Indikator	Quelle	Externer Link
Chancengleichheit und Zugang zum Arbeitsmarkt: Bildung, Kompetenzen und lebenslanges Lernen	Schwache schulische Leistungen – schwache Leistungen in Mathematik (unter Stufe 2), PISA-Ergebnisse für 15-jährige	OECD	Daten
Chancengleichheit und Zugang zum Arbeitsmarkt: Ungleichheit und sozialer Aufstieg	Unterschiede bei der Leistung aufgrund des sozioökonomischen Status der Schüler/-innen – Leistungen in Naturwissenschaften, PISA-Ergebnisse für 15-jährige	OECD	Daten
Dynamische Arbeitsmärkte und faire Arbeitsbedingungen: Arbeitsmarktdynamik	Teilnahme an aktivierenden arbeitspolitischen Maßnahmen (Quote)	DG EMPL	Daten
Dynamische Arbeitsmärkte und faire Arbeitsbedingungen: Einkommen, einschließlich der mit Beschäftigungsverhältnissen verbundenen	Nettojahresverdienste eines alleinstehenden Vollzeit-Arbeitnehmer ohne Kinder, den Durchschnittslohn verdienend	OECD/ DG EMPL Berechnungen	Daten
Öffentliche Unterstützung / Sozialschutz und Inklusion: Zugang zu digitalen Medien	Konnektivitätsdimension des Index für die digitale Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft (DESI)	GD CONNECT	Daten

Europäische Kommission > Eurostat > Bevölkerung (Demografie, Migration und Vorra... > Methodologie

METHODOLOGIE

Herkunft der Eurostat-Daten

Eurostat erhält Daten zu Demografie und Wanderungsströmen von den nationalen statistischen Ämtern der EU-Mitgliedstaaten und aus nahezu allen Nicht-EU-Staaten in Europa (einschließlich EFTA-Staaten und EU-Beitrittskandidaten). Die Daten werden auf nationaler und regionaler Ebene erhoben.

Die Länder liefern mehrfach im Jahr demografische Daten an Eurostat. Daraufhin wird die Eurostat-Datenbank auf Basis dieser neuesten Daten aktualisiert:

- Mit der Datensammlung zur Bevölkerungsbilanz erhält Eurostat bis Ende Juni des Jahres n die ersten demografischen Daten für das Jahr n-1: Auf Grundlage der Gesamtzahl der Geburten und Sterbefälle und des Wanderungssaldos im Jahr n-1 wird die Gesamtbevölkerung zum 1. Januar des Jahres n geschätzt. In der Datenbanktabelle demo_gind stehen Anfang Juli entsprechende Daten zur Verfügung.
- Bis Ende August melden alle EU-Mitgliedstaaten ihre gesamte ständige Wohnbevölkerung. Sie dient bestimmten Zwecken im Zusammenhang mit dem EU-Recht, insbesondere zur Gewichtung bei der qualifizierten Mehrheit der Stimmen im Rat der Europäischen Union. Die Definition der Bevölkerung ist daher in diesem Fall für alle Länder gleich. Diese Daten stehen ab Ende September in der Datenbanktabelle demo_urespop zur Verfügung.
- Die Länder stellen bis Ende November eine Prognose der Bevölkerungszahlen des aktuellen Jahres bereit. Diese Daten zu monatlichen Geburten, Sterbefällen, Ein- und Auswanderung im (laufenden) Jahr werden Anfang Dezember in den Datenbanktabellen demo_fmonth und demo_mmonth veröffentlicht.
- Die Hauptdatenerfassung des Jahres findet im letzten Quartal des Jahres statt. Detaillierte Daten zur Bevölkerung in verschiedener Aufschlüsselung nach Lebendgeburten, Sterbefällen und Wanderungsströmen auf nationaler wie auch regionaler Ebene werden von den Ländern am Ende des Jahres n für das Jahr n-1 vorgelegt und stehen in der Eurostat-Datenbank im März (Jahr n+1) zusammen mit den von Eurostat auf Grundlage dieser Daten berechneten Indikatoren zur Verfügung

Für ihre einmal bereitgestellten Daten können die Länder das ganze Jahr über aktualisierte Daten einreichen. Entsprechend wird die Eurostat-Datenbank unter Umständen auch außerhalb der hier genannten vier großen Aktualisierungen auf den neuesten Stand gebracht.

Für weitere Informationen über Indikatoren und Bevölkerungsvorausschätzungen siehe die den Datenbanktabellen beigefügten Metadaten.

SIEHE AUCH

Methodik der "Zensus: Volks- und Wohnungszählung"

Methodik der "Asyl und gesteuerte Migration"

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Europäische Kommission > Eurostat > Produkte Daten

PRODUKTBESCHREIBUNG

Aggregatsersatzverhältnis für Renten (unter Ausschluss anderer Sozialleistungen) nach Geschlecht

Der Indikator ist definiert als das Verhältnis vom Median-Bruttoeinkommen der Renten der Altersklasse 65-74 zu dem Median-Bruttoeinkommens der Altersklasse 50-59, unter Ausschluss anderer Sozialleistungen.
Der Indikator wird anhand von Daten der EU-SILC (Statistik über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen) berechnet.

Tabelle anzeigen

Tabelle herunterladen

Tabelle im Navigationsbaum anzeigen

Weitere Informationen

Kode: tespn070
Letzte Aktualisierung: 17.12.19
Älteste Daten: 2005
Die neuesten Daten: 2018
Anzahl der Werte: 1507

Themen: Allgemeine und Regionalstatistiken

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PRODUKTBESCHREIBUNG

Armutsgefährdungsschwelle - EU-SILC Erhebung

KKS

Anteil von Personen mit einem verfügbaren Äquivalenzeinkommen unter der Armutsgefährdungsschwelle, die auf 60 % des nationalen verfügbaren Median-Äquivalenzeinkommens (nach Sozialleistungen) festgelegt ist.

Tabelle anzeigen

Tabelle herunterladen

Tabelle im Navigationsbaum anzeigen

Weitere Informationen

Kode: tessi014
Letzte Aktualisierung: 31.01.20
Älteste Daten: 2007
Die neuesten Daten: 2018
Anzahl der Werte: 792

Themen: Allgemeine und Regionalstatistiken

Europäische Kommission

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